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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
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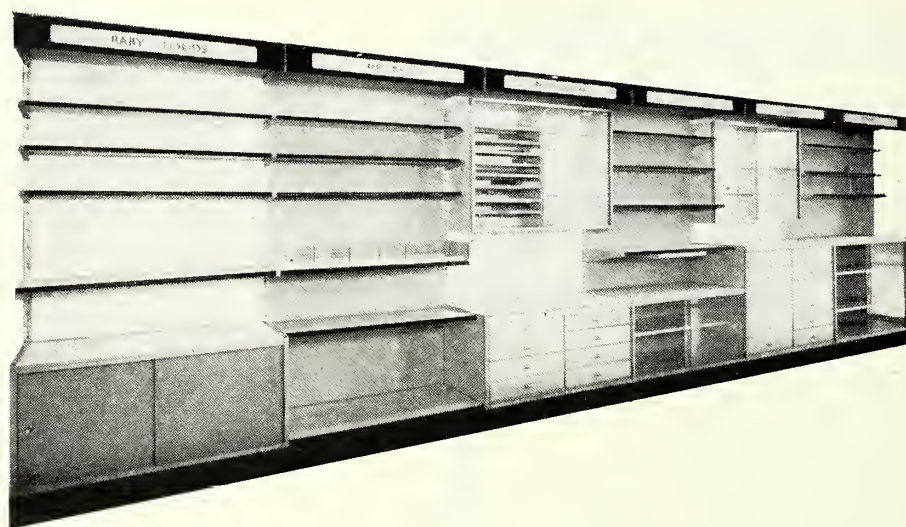
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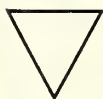


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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 186

NOVEMBER 5 1966

No. 4525

Drug Dependence

MEMBERSHIP OF NEW COMMITTEE

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield) and Mr. H. W. Palmer (general manager, Glaxo Group, Ltd.) are to serve on the new advisory committee on drug dependence of which Lord Brain is chairman.



J. C. Bloomfield. Mr. H. W. Palmer.

The details were announced by MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) in a written answer on October 31. The committee's terms of reference are:—

To keep under review the misuse of narcotic and other drugs which are likely to produce dependence, and to advise on remedial measures that might be taken or on any other related matters which the Ministers may refer to it.

The other members of the committee are:—

Dr. Roger Bannister (consultant physician), Mr. K. J. P. Barraclough (stipendiary magistrate, Bow Street), Drs. T. H. Bewley, P. H. Connell and A. B. Monro (consultant psychiatrists), Messrs. Arthur Blenkinsop and William Deedes (Members of Parliament), Mr. P. E. Brodie (assistant commissioner, Metropolitan Police), Miss Monica Furlong (journalist), Drs. Ronald G. Gibson (general practitioner and chairman of B.M.A. council), and J. D. P. Graham (reader in pharmacology, Welsh School of Medicine, Cardiff), Miss E. I. W. Hobkirk (governor, Greenock Prison), Drs. Nicholas Malleson (director, research unit for student problems, University of London), and H. J. S. Matthew (consultant physician, Edinburgh), Miss E. C. Murphy (probation officer, Middlesex combined probation area), Messrs. T. Raison (Editor, *New Society*), M. Schofield (sociologist research worker), R. J. Werry headmaster, and Baroness Wooton of Abinger.

Proprietary Preparations

CLASSIFICATION BY COMMITTEE

OVER 500 proprietary preparations have been classified by The Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations. The list has been issued to doctors in the N.H.S. by the Ministry of Health. Just over 100 preparations come within category A1 (preparations of single therapeutically active drugs which are acceptable formulations of B.P., B.P.C. or B.N.F. substances). A slightly lower number come within category A2 (single substances . . . which, in the light of alternative available preparations, may be recommended for use). About 130 preparations are in the A3 category (acceptable preparations containing more than one drug where the main components are in categories A1 and A2). There are 125 preparations in category M (which "differ from stan-

dard preparations . . . the difference being such as to have little or no therapeutic significance"). About thirty preparations have been included in each of the categories B1 (unacceptable lesser degree of efficacy of unacceptably greater toxicity than official preparations) and B2 (unacceptable, not of proven efficacy). The Standing Joint Committee has also prepared a report on substances that come on the borderline between a drug and a food and has advised that some products can be regarded as drugs in certain circumstances. The next consolidated list of classifications is to incorporate a list of those products.

Health Expenditure

A RISE IN 1965

THE proportion of the national income spent on the National Health Service rose from 4.46 per cent. in 1964 to 4.62 per cent. in 1965, according to an estimate by the Office of Health Economics. That was the biggest single increase for any year since the start of the Service and it was also the first time that N.H.S. expenditure, as a percentage of national income, has significantly exceeded the figure of 4.42 per cent. which was reached in 1950. It fell as low as 3.89 per cent. in 1954 but since then has been slowly rising



PRINCESS AT PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS: Princess Margaret visited the Speke, Liverpool, works of Evans Medical, Ltd., on October 28 and saw the company's pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals being manufactured and packed. Cheering factory girls lined the Royal route around the plant. Princess Margaret was escorted on her tour by the company's chairman (Mr. A. E. Bide). In the picture Mr. W. Wibley (tablet department manager) is seen explaining the tablet compression process. Mr. Bide is the third member of the group.

again. Inclusion of private medical expenditure brings the total percentage of national income devoted to health in 1965 to a little over 5 per cent. According to Mr. Teeling-Smith (O.H.E. director) health expenditure in Britain has been falling seriously behind that in many other advanced countries since 1948. In those countries the proportion has risen from 4.5 per cent. in the late 1940's to 6.7 per cent. in the 1960's. "At the present rate of increase it will still be about ten years before Britain is devoting the same share of expenditure to health as the United States".

Nielsen Index

INCREASE IN CASH SALES

CHEMISTS' total average weekly turnover during the July-August period was £7,650,000, an increase of 6 per cent. over that for the corresponding period of 1965. The Nielsen Index states that an increase in cash sales of that order indicates that "a sustained effort has paid dividends, and probably owes more than a little to the increased customer traffic brought about by the extension of totally free medicine — becoming aware of the range of the average chemists stock. Other details given in the *Nielsen Report* for July-August are as follows:— The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:— Multiples, £530; large independents, £595; medium independents, £307; small independents, £147. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 39.6 per cent. of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 12.3, 21.0 and 27.1 per cent. respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:— Large independents, £334; multiples, £240; medium independents, £209; small independents, £134. During July independent pharmacies dispensed 65.1 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,349 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 34.9 per cent. (an average of 2,068 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 29.2 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 39.7 per cent. in independents.

A New Welsh Town

GROWTH ATTRACTS PHARMACIES

ONE of the first units to open in a new shopping block nearing completion in Cwmbran, Monmouthshire—the only new town being built in Wales—will be a branch of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd. The building—probably the largest single commercial block ever built in Wales, has over 900 ft. of shop frontage, its own underground car parks and giant delivery lifts. Built at a cost of over £725,000, it marks the half-way stage in the development of the new town centre, and brings the number of retail outlets to well over 100. The new Timothy Whites shop becomes the third pharmacy to open in the new town. A local company, E. Davis, Ltd., was amongst the early arrivals, and

Boots, Ltd., opened in 1965. Cwmbran (population 40,000 and growing at the rate of 2,000 a year) is developing into the regional shopping centre.

Depilatories

"PRODUCTS SHOULD LIST INGREDIENTS"

DEPILATORIES should be advertised and sold only if the ingredients are listed in the proportions in which they are found, says the November issue of *Which?*, published by the Consumers' Association. The claims made for such preparations should be specific and accurate, it comments. Taking into account efficiency, speed, convenience, comfort, smell and cost, *Which?* names as "best buys" among creams Nair lotion (for legs), Bu-to (for underarms) and Veet odourless (for underarms and face), and among waxes, Wax-a-way, and the Ardena Hair-off Electra Eradicator refill. Chosen products among abrasives are Baldwin hair removing glove, Dhaussy pad and Diana Marsh hair removing glove (for legs and arms), and Bellin's Wonder-stoen (for the face).

Advice to Exporters

MARKETING PARTNERSHIPS ADVOCATED

"IT is vital for British industry to become more marketing oriented rather than production oriented" said Mr. R. RANDOLPH (vice-chairman, Wilkinson Sword, Ltd), during a discussion on television on October 27. He added that in large markets it was better for companies to set up their own organisation rather than appoint an agent who could spend only 5-10 per cent. of their time on any company's product. Whilst the larger companies could afford to do that, smaller exporters should try to get together and form marketing partnerships for overseas selling.

Import Duty Exemptions

RELIEF FOR SOME PHARMACEUTICALS

THE Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order 1966 published as S.I. 1334 temporarily exempts from import duty a number of pharmaceutical chemicals for the period November 3 to December 31. They include among other items, phenacyl bromide; sodium fluoroacetate; fluoroacetamide; verapamil hydrochloride; dimercaprol; 4-aminophenazone; 1:5-di-(5-nitro-2-furyl)pentadien-3-one aminohydrazone hydrochloride; oxazepam; and propantheline bromide.

Filtration Society

FIRST RECIPIENT OF MEDAL AWARD

LORD Bessborough (a former Under-Secretary for Science), presented the Filtration Society's gold medal to a Swedish research engineer, Mr. J. Murkes of the Alfa-Laval Co., Stockholm, at the Society's annual dinner in London on October 18. Mr. Murkes is the first recipient of the Society's medal, which is being awarded every two years. The research that won him the medal was reported in a paper entitled "How to Precalculate the Result of Centrifugal Separation."

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE Irish Drug Association has appointed Mr. J. O'Donoghue its liaison officer.

WINNERS of the photographic competition (colour slides) organised by the Irish Pharmaceutical Association during the recent Irish Pharmaceutical Congress were 1, J. Browne, 139 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; 2, C. S. O'Connor, Shrewsbury Lawn, Cabinteely, Dublin; 3, D. Donovan, Belvedere Pharmacy, Dublin.

THE Association of Registered Druggists of Ireland has elected Mr. M. D. O'Kane its *Chairman* for the year. Mr. P. J. Mulrooney, outgoing chairman, becomes *Vice-chairman* and Mr. M. J. Foley, Carlow, *Secretary*. Among lectures which the Association intends holding shortly is one dealing with the application of the new poisons regulations to druggists.

THE annual dinner and dance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland's Benevolent Fund is being held in the Gresham hotel, Dublin, on December 6. Tickets (price £2 2s. each) may be obtained from Mr. M. Murphy, Talbot Street, Dublin, Mr. K. Banks, Philipsburgh Avenue, Dublin; Miss E. Smith, c/o David Murphy's, Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin, 8; or Mr. C. Conefrey, Pearse Street, Dublin.

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Pharmacist/Veterinarian Code

A CODE of pharmacist-veterinarian interprofessional relations has been drawn up between the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association. The aim is to provide a better service to the public through an improved and closer relationship and the code recognises the interdependence of the two professions in seeking that end. Pharmacists agree not to diagnose, treat, administer to, or operate on animals, but they are permitted to sell proprietary products requested as a result of a diagnosis made by the purchaser. Pharmacists also agree to provide an adequate supply of veterinary products and to serve as a source of information on new drugs. Veterinarians recognise the specialised training of the pharmacist and are advised to use his professional services whenever they serve the best interest of the community. Both professions agree that distribution of biologicals and pharmaceuticals solely for profit without due consideration for patients, should not occur.

Control of Military Pharmacies

THE United States Secretary of Defence (Mr. R. S. McNamara) has issued a policy declaration that, in all large military pharmacies, drugs must be dispensed only by graduate licensed pharmacists. According to the American Pharmaceutical Association's *Newsletter* (September 24), the move follows representations and evidence to a Senate committee by the Association's officers over the past two years. The declaration says that "the proper treat-

ment of patients in military medical facilities frequently depends upon the effective use of drugs. This, plus the multiplicity of drugs available today, including the introduction each year of many potent new drugs, requires that every effort be made to ensure that patients in military facilities receive proper pharmaceutical services." It is the policy that normally one or more graduate pharmacists shall be assigned to all large pharmacies where the range of drugs dispensed requires a high degree of professional competence." The provision also applies to installations outside the United States where a major proportion of the workload involves dispensing for civilian personnel. "At all such installations, drugs shall be dispensed only by graduate licensed pharmacists." In installations where use of full-time pharmacists would not be justified the pharmacies may be operated by officer pharmacists on a part-time basis, by civilian pharmacists or by dispensing physicians. Pharmacy technicians may also be used, except in the larger pharmacies where they must be under the supervision of a pharmacist or a dispensing physician.

NEWS IN BRIEF

At the London Nursing Exhibition recently the stand showing Gerber baby foods was awarded the *Nursing Mirror* gold cup for best design.

In the recent disaster at Aberfan, the property of Mr. T. D. Rees, M.P.S., was extensively damaged though his business was not affected; the home of Mrs. N. Flye, M.P.S., also suffered damage.

24,000 doses of trivalent Orimune polio vaccine have been donated by Cyanamid International's Lederle laboratories through the Direct Relief Foundation of Santa Barbara, California, United States, to the city of Barrancabermeja, Columbia.

THE quarterly statement published by the Ministry of Health reveals that during the three months May to July, chemists in ENGLAND and WALES dispensed 61·859 millions prescriptions at a total cost of £33·09 millions. The respective figures in 1965 were 60·449 millions and £31·360 millions.

THE Confederation of British Industry has informed the Prime Minister that, while still willing to take part in consultations over the prices standstill, it will be satisfied with nothing less than a Government commitment to give the Confederation the facts about alleged breaches.

SPORT

OLF

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. Last match of the season was played at Withington Golf Club, on October 19 for the *President's prize*, presented by Mr. B. Jenkins. The captain (Mr. E. Agnew) presented the second prizes for the season's competitions. *Results*: 1, R. Jackson; 2, Dr. Frazer.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Sympathy and Understanding

I sympathise with the feelings of my friend Joseph Soap, who returns to the subject of "N.P." on p. 424. There is no better way of having a subject thoroughly aired than to have it discussed in your correspondence columns. But, despite his pseudonym, Joseph remains remarkably free of rancour and doesn't work himself into a lather on the subject. I am distressed to learn of his moral descent, beside which the rakish Hogarthian progress pales. But there are one or two points, I should like to discuss with him, even if in a superfatted way. I have dealt with the question of "N.P." on numerous occasions, and have said all I probably have to say in the matter. I do *not* think that there is a case for the universal naming of all drugs dispensed, but I am prepared to accede to such a request when it is made in the form agreed between the Pharmaceutical Society and the British Medical Association. Mr. Soap says that he was not a party to that agreement. I presume that he is a member of the Society. Starting from that premise, he has a right to choose or help to choose the Society's Council and that Council must be allowed to have some executive powers. If he did not exercise his vote—and I think that unlikely—it makes no difference. If he does not like that particular action by the Council, he is at liberty to show his dissent in the next ballot, and to canvass all the support he can for his opposition. That is the essence of democracy. He might try, and in that effort I would be with him, to have instituted a duplicate type of EC10, which would ensure that the doctor had a carbon copy of everything he prescribed. But that would not entirely eliminate the need, in certain circumstances, for distinguishing different lots of tablets by label. He might argue, and again I would be with him, that a direction on the label of the intention of the drug might be of greater value to the patient—for sleep, for headache, for pain, etc. I agree with his objection to "The tablets as directed" but, so far as Schedule Four preparations are concerned, the pharmacist and not the doctor is technically the guilty party. Legally the prescription is not correctly written and should not be dispensed. I have seen a prescription written so long ago as the early 18th century bearing the words "Proprium nomine." (Reflection suggests that this time I may be laying myself open to a bite, not merely a quillaia bark!)

Drug Dependence

Papers and discussion at the Irish Pharmaceutical Congress in Dublin gave clear indication of a serious and responsible approach to the problem of drug dependence, emphasising the important position of the pharmacist in assisting in its control. The subject was topical, and its treatment illustrated the enormous difficulties of achieving some form of restraint. As Professor Watson pointed out, no one seems to know where supplies come from, though I suspect that their origin may be much less sinister than is often thought. There can be few homes devoid of a supply of barbiturates in some form, and there is no need to "break and enter" to obtain them. All of them are obtained originally in a perfectly legitimate manner on authentic prescription, though it may be that the quantity prescribed is larger than is necessary, and certainly larger than is desirable. Publicity given to all kinds of drugs could readily tempt the young to abstract a few capsules from a supply not intended for their use, and from a large quantity they would not be missed.

Lacking in Delicacy

It seems, according to a paragraph on p. 414, that the launching of seven new brands in 1965 upset the previously stable market for hair colourants. That, coming hard on the heels of the concern expressed over the country's economic straits, is surely the last straw. But the Economist Intelligence Unit, which makes the report, must be careful, for cold intellect alone is not sufficient even in the world of today. "The usage," the report states, "although strongest in the younger age groups, has spread to include the older end of the market." The older end!

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DRUG COSTS

Avoiding "justifiable criticism"

THAT fairness and not economy at any price was the Government's aim was the theme of a paper presented to a meeting of the Royal Society of Health's pharmaceutical group luncheon club in London on October 26. Written by SIR ARNOLD FRANCE (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health) it was read, in Sir Arnold's unavoidable absence, by MR. S. W. MOTTER-SHEAD (deputy secretary, Ministry of Health).

There had been cases in which, in the Ministry's view, an unjustifiably high rate of profit had been earned, but price reductions though appropriate had not been made.

What is the "Right" Profit?

In such circumstances it was the correct thing for the Ministry to state its views frankly, and for the Public Accounts Committee to voice any criticism it considered necessary, though he agreed there were some matters upon which it was almost impossible to say what could be regarded as the "right" profit level.

It was to be hoped, he said, that the report of the Sainsbury Committee would provide suggestions for resolving such matters, thus easing the task of the Accounting Officer. Sir Arnold's paper, which was entitled "The Accounting Officer and the Pharmaceutical Industry," opened with a survey of the historical background to the office of an accounting officer and dealt with the differing impact of "accountability" on the Government, the taxpayer, company shareholders and boards of directors.

The traditional functions of the Accounting Officer were defined in the 19th century. They were, briefly, to make sure that the public funds entrusted to his care were properly safeguarded, and to satisfy himself that payments made by his department were within the ambit of the financial provision granted by Parliament, and covered by proper statutory authority. He signed his department's account, and thus made himself personally responsible for its correctness. That was not a formality, since he was personally answerable to the Public Accounts Committee, the House of Commons' watchdog in those matters, and "could even be required to make good from his own pocket all or part of any expenditure found to have been improperly incurred."

In more recent times, the duties of the Accounting Officer had been much extended. In modern government, policy, administration and finance could not be divorced, and there were few government activities which did not have financial aspects. The Accounting Officer must therefore, also be prepared to answer for the efficient and economical conduct of the Department as a whole. There was no action by his Department, however apparently trivial, which might not closely concern him. This was as true of omissions by the Department, as of actions. When one reflected on the

cost of the pharmaceutical service, on the effect that drug prices had on that cost, and on the public concern on the subject, it was not surprising that the Accounting Officer of the Ministry of Health should have been a good deal involved with the affairs of the pharmaceutical industry. Everything done, or not done in the Department and in the dealings with the pharmaceutical industry was known to the Comptroller and Auditor General. He was likely to ask for the Department's comments on any acts he regarded as particularly significant, and might then mention them in the formal report on the departmental accounts which he has to make to the Public Accounts Committee.

The main function of the present Public Accounts Committee was to examine departmental accounts, together with any comments on them by the Comptroller and Auditor General, and question the Accounting Officer on any matters it thinks fit. That was no formal or light matter. The relevant Standing Order of the House of Commons reads: "The committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time." Normally it confined its examinations to officials, but it had on occasion required the attendance of private persons. The normal procedure was for two or three Ministry of Health subjects to be pursued each year — drug costs has almost invariably been one — and the Accounting Officer is likely to be examined on each one in great detail. The proceedings usually lasted for two or three sittings of the Committee. The Committee then prepared a report that is submitted to the House of Commons, which could debate it.

The Committee and the Industry

There were two main reasons why the industry should keep in mind the Public Accounts Committee and what it stood for. First, that it would not wish that anything should be done in the course of its commercial activities which could reasonably be regarded as contrary to the public interest; and secondly, that it would not wish to expose itself to public criticism which, in the long term, could have very

damaging effects. There was, and perhaps to a lesser extent still is, an impression that the Public Accounts Committee and the Ministry were inevitably hostile to the industry. This was not so. The Public Accounts Committee's job was to question what the departments had done or not done, and that might well give an impression of hostility. Their basic attitude, however, was that, in its dealings with outside bodies (such as the pharmaceutical industry) a department must aim at agreements which were fair to both sides.

Task of the Accounting Officer

The Accounting Officer's task was to try to bring out all the factors which had influenced those in the department in deciding what was the fair point at which to strike a balance between the different interests concerned. Some of these factors were much less widely understood than others and thus the Accounting Officer was often concerned with defending the industry by explaining the justification for certain activities or decisions which the world at large was inclined to regard as questionable.

The Ministry's aim, was to arrive at arrangements which were fair to both sides. "We do not try, nor do we wish to present ourselves as trying, to secure economy at all costs and to purchase drugs at the lowest possible price regardless of everything else. Obviously the Ministry's objective must be to ensure that drug prices are no higher than is reasonable; but in deciding what is reasonable, we do have in mind that it will not be in the country's interest to do anything which will seriously damage exports. We also realise perfectly well that research must be carried out and be paid for, and that we benefit as much from overseas research as from what is done in this country. Indeed, we recognise a good deal more than the industry sometimes gives us credit for.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In YORK during July 58,225 prescriptions (36,396 forms) were dispensed. Total cost was £35,356, an average of 154.74d. per prescription.

In NORTHAMPTONSHIRE during July contractors dispensed 97,065 prescriptions (63,924 forms). Total costs were £52,571, an average of 129.99d.

LONG-SERVICE PIN:

Mr. G. T. Morson (managing director, Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex, and administrative director, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.) recently completed twenty years' service with the two companies in the United Kingdom. The photograph shows the presentation to him of a 20-year long-service pin by Mr. E. T. Browne (vice-president of Merck Sharp & Dohme International). Also shown in the picture are Dr. A. T. Knoppers, president of Merck Sharp & Dohme International (left), and Mr. J. H. Fingerhut (managing director, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.).



IN PARLIAMENT

By A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (Mr. R. J. Ginter) has laid before Parliament in draft form the Redundancy Funds Contributions Order, 1966. The Order, if approved, is to come into effect on February 6, 1967. It increases weekly redundancy fund contributions in the case of a man from fivepence to tenpence and in the case of a woman from twopence to fivepence.

British Goods

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Harold Wilson) replying to Mr. J. A. Biggs-Davison on October 25, said that the Government would be glad to see industry taking any action to bring to the attention of buyers in the United Kingdom, whether acting for industry or as consumers, the desirability of buying British goods where they were comparable with those from abroad.

Selective Employment Tax

MR. FRANK ALLAUN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on October 25 if he would amend the selective employment tax so as to enable part-time workers to be employed for 16 or more hours instead of the present eight hours before employers had to pay tax.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Chancellor of the Exchequer) said a watch was being kept on the effects of the tax on the employment of part-timers. He would bear Mr. Allaun's suggestion in mind.

Resale Price Maintenance

MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State Board of Trade) informed MR. BENJAMIN WHITAKER, in a written answer on October 27, that in addition to goods which were not registered under the Resale Prices Act, 1964, 62 whole classes of goods and parts of 14 further classes were free from resale price maintenance by virtue of Orders of the Restrictive Practices Court. No goods had yet been granted exemption by the Court. No estimate could be given of the time needed to deal with the remaining categories as claims for exemption might be abandoned at any time up to the hearing.

Advertising Practices

MR. DARLING also told MR. WHITAKER on the same day that the Government was carefully considering the Reith Commission report on advertising practices. The Government intended to introduce, as soon as possible, legislation on the lines of the Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill, which would prohibit most forms of false or misleading advertisements of goods and services.

Barbiturates

MR. GRESHAM COOKE asked the Minister of Health how many barbiturate and other "sleeping pills" were supplied weekly to the public and what evidence he had that such supply was having a bad effect on the health of the population. In a written reply on October 26 MR. KENNETH ROBINSON

(Minister of Health) said that the information was not available but during the first six months of 1966 about 10 million National Health Service prescriptions had been issued in England and Wales for barbiturates and other hypnotics "which may be used in the treatment of many conditions." He had no evidence that harmful effects or dependence occurred at all frequently in relation to the number of prescriptions.

LEGAL REPORTS

Claim for Damages

A WCMAN is claiming damages against H. G. A. Cripps, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts, and Mr. H. G. A. Cripps, M.P.S., for pain, suffering and loss occasioned by breach of contract and/or negligence in dispensing and supplying incorrect tablets whereby conception was not prevented and the plaintiff (Mrs. Sylvia Jean Currell, Preston, nr. Hitchin) gave birth to twins. The solicitors acting for the pharmacist have indicated that the case will be substantially contested on liability as well as damages. The hearing is likely to be in the High Court, London, soon after December 5.

Hearing "In Camera"

THE Restrictions Practices Court decided on October 31 that the hearing concerning an agreement within the National Sulphuric Acid Association should take place in private. The Court in 1963 held that the agreement which deals with the purchase and shipment of imported sulphur was in the public interest because it enabled fair terms to be negotiated with a predominant supplier. The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements is asking that the original order be discharged because there has been a material change in the relevant circumstances since the Court's original decision. It is the first case in which the whole hearing is being held in camera.

Calculation of Customs Duty

THE Court of Appeal, London, on October 26 ruled that the Customs duty paid by a tourist importing a camera should be based on the price paid by an importer to an overseas seller, and not a retail price applicable in the United Kingdom. The action had been brought by Mr. Walter H. Salomon, who had been given a Polaroid automatic camera by a friend in America, who also provided the invoice showing that he had paid an amount equivalent to £30 10s. 8d. The Customs authorities said that purchase tax of £16 0s. 6d. and Customs duty of £28 3s. 5d. were payable. Mr. Salomon did not dispute the purchase tax, but claimed that the Customs duty was more than twice what it should be. It was pointed out that none of the cameras sold in London at retail price in the ordinary way of trade had borne duty of £28 3s. 5d. The duty paid by

the sole concessionaires in England (Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd.), had been £12 10s. 8d. each. Where a trader was involved the Customs authorities, in calculating the duty, took the invoiced price, added freight and expenses, and charged duty at 40 per cent. of that value. When, however, a tourist imported an item they had been in the habit of calculating on an adjusted retail price. The Court ruled that, when the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, referred to the "normal" price, it meant the normal price of imported goods — the price in the country of origin and not in the U.K. home market. Granting costs to Mr. Salomon, the Court granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords provided the Commissioners of Customs and Excise undertook not to disturb the orders for costs already made, and to pay reasonable costs of both sides in the House of Lords.

Public Mischief

AFTER an executive of Barclay & Sons (London), Ltd., 286 Kilburn Lane, London, W.10, had spoken on behalf of an employee charged with theft, the Marylebone magistrate said, "I have to think, not only of this man, but of the public mischief caused by so many people all over the country who steal from their employers everyday." A police officer told the court that William Thomas Newman, Willesden, a driver-warehouseman for the company, had been engaged in what his family thought was a perfectly honest system of making "a few bob profit" for himself. In fact, he was guilty of quite a long series of thefts. Newman pleaded guilty to stealing twenty-four tins of liver salts, twenty-four tablets of soap, twelve jars of hair cream, seventy-two tins of plasters, twelve hair sprays, seventy-two bottles of aspirin tablets, thirty-six bottles of shampoo, twenty-four menthol inhalers, fifty razor-blade "dispensers" and other goods, valued together at £78. He also asked the court to consider six further offences, each involving the theft of goods worth between £10 and £12 from his employers. In a statement made to the police, Newman said he had worked for the company for seven years. The thefts began about six months ago. On getting the stolen goods home, he sold them to his brother in Bath for resale there. His brother was under the impression that he bought the property from his employers at wholesale prices. The statement ended "My wife thinks I buy it all wholesale from the firm and sell it for a few bob profit. I have let her down and I am sorry." The officer added that Newman had three previous convictions, two of which were over twenty years ago. The father of three young children, he had expressed his deep regret and his intention to repay the company for the goods that had not been recovered. Mr. John Sorrell, an executive of the company, told the court that he was deeply shocked when he learned of the offences. Newman had maintained an exemplary work record and had always been completely trustworthy. Mr. Sorrell said the underlying reason for the thefts seemed to be Newman's desire to purchase a

somewhat expensive wheelchair for his mother who suffered from arthritis. "Although I can't possibly condone his conduct, I do feel that his wife and family will suffer through it and I'm sure he feels very badly about it now. The company is willing to take him back, despite this matter." The magistrate told the defendant "If your employer had not come here today, I should without hesitation have sent you to prison without the option of a fine." Newman was fined £30, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment — "an indication to you and other employees who are tempted to steal that they are playing with fire," said the magistrate.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

BUDGEN & PARR, LTD., 150 Charminster Road, Bournemouth.—Because of changes in the shareholdings in the company the board of directors now comprises: J. Barrie Thompson, M.P.S. (managing), J. R. A. Thompson (secretary), C. H. Parr, M.P.S. (consultant), and P. J. Parr, B.Pharm., F.P.S., M.I.Biol. (consultant).

SANGERS, LTD.—Messrs. J. G. Sanger and P. J. Lushington have retired from the board with effect from November 1. Both have served the company for over forty years, Mr. J. G. Sanger for 10 years as chairman. As from the same date, Messrs. P. Meade, R. G. Pritchard, A. F. Reed and W. W. Sargent have been appointed full-time working directors. Mr. Reed will be the merchandising director.

BUSINESS CHANGES

JOHNSTON & ADAMS, LTD., chemists, have opened a branch at 3 Orleans Place, Menzieshill, Dundee.

MR. B. PITTS, M.P.S., is transferring his business to 1504 Wimborne Road, Kinson, Bournemouth (from 5 New Road Junction), on November 7.

MR. R. KILGOUR, M.P.S., has closed his pharmacy in Hightown, Sandbach, Ches., the lease having expired. Mr. Kilgour's address is 38 London Road, Holmes Chapel.

Appointments

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, have appointed Mr. Dennis Boyles, M.P.S. director of a new department to be known as audio-visual communication. Since joining the company in 1955 Mr. Boyles has had wide management experience. He recently returned to England from Belgium where for three years he was president



of Laboratoires Winthrop S.A.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. D. L. M. Robertson (chairman, B. D. H. Group, Ltd.), left London recently for a six-week tour of Far East and Asian countries. Included on his itinerary are visits to Hong Kong, Singapore, India, Pakistan, and the Lebanon. Purpose of the tour, the first such mission since his appointment as chairman in May 1965, is to study the company's share of those markets with a view to their development. Mr. Robertson is expected to preside at the opening of a new £175,000 laboratory chemicals plant at Bombay during his visit to India in November. Before commencing his Far East tour, Mr. Robertson is visiting the company's American associates, Mead Johnson & Co., in the United States.

PERSONALITIES

MR. J. O'DONOGHUE who has been appointed liaison officer of the Irish Drug Association (see p. 438) qualified as a pharmacist in 1962. Aged thirty, he was educated at the Catholic University School, Dublin, served his apprenticeship in Dublin and Kerry, and has been attached to the pharmacies of Joseph O'Reilly, Ltd., Dublin; Mangans' Medical Hall, Tralee, and J. V. McKeever, Dublin. He has also had manufacturing experience in Dublin with J. S. Evans & Co., Ltd., and Abbott Laboratories (Eire), Ltd. As a student he was actively identified with the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation and led the Irish group that attended the 1956 I.P.S.F. study tour in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. He was also a member of the organising committee of the I.P.S.F. congress in Mosney, co. Meath, and a delegate to the organisation's study tour in Strasbourg, France.

DEATHS

ALLISON.—On October 15, Mr. Louis Sheldon Allison, M.P.S., 19 Kenilworth Road, Monkseaton, Northumberland. Mr. Allison, who was chief pharmacist at St. Nicholas' Hospital, Gosforth, Newcastle, qualified in 1931.

BAKER.—On October 21 Mr. Cyril Henry Baker, F.P.S., Emsworth, Hants, aged ninety. Mr. Baker qualified in 1899.

BROWN.—On October 14, Mr. Robert Harrison Brown, M.P.S., 20 Fearnville Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds 8, Yorkshire, aged seventy. Mr. Brown qualified in 1920.

CASTLE.—Suddenly at Westminster Hospital, London, on October 27, Mr. Arthur C. Castle, Flat 32, 24 John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Castle had been solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since 1936. Mr. J. R. Dale, (the Society's chief inspector) writes.—The sudden death of Mr. Castle has been a great shock to all at 17 Bloomsbury Square, not least to those in the law department. His exceptional charm of manner not only ensured his popularity with his colleagues but also stood him in good stead as an ad-

vocate. Mr. Castle was a man of strict integrity, whose own standards of personal conduct were high, but these qualities were combined with a good deal of human sympathy. Any defaulting pharmacist, caught up in the disciplinary process, could be sure that Mr. Castle would "present the facts" fairly and impartially. After the hearing a deserving case could be equally certain of sympathetic advice and practical help. On the social side Colin Castle was a delightfully amusing companion and conversation never flagged when he was present. Add to this his appearance of perennial youth and it is hard to grasp that we shall not see his well groomed figure again. He will be sadly missed.

GOLDBERG.—Suddenly, on October 25, Woolf Goldberg, F.P.S., 212 Park Avenue, Hull, Yorkshire. Mr. Goldberg, who qualified in 1938, began his career in retail, but for a number of years had worked in the pharmaceutical division of Reckitt & Sons Ltd. Hull. In April he was elected chairman of the Hull branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

LANDER.—On October 24 Mr. Norman Lander, M.P.S., Beech Avenue, Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorks, aged seventy-three. Mr. Lander qualified in 1919 and until his retirement in 1964 was in business in Huddersfield. He was a former chairman of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a former Liberal member of Huddersfield Town Council. Mr. Lander served on the council for 14 years until his retirement in 1962. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MORGAN.—Recently Mr. David Rees Morgan, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, 40 High Street, Nantyllyllon, Maesteg, Glamorgan. Mr. Morgan qualified in 1941.

SHEPHERD.—On October 25, Mr. Frederick Walter Shepherd, M.P.S., 6 Arthur Avenue, Lenton, Nottingham, aged eighty-four. After qualifying in 1903 Mr. Shepherd was in business as a retail pharmacist for several years. He founded Potts' Infants' Friend, Ltd., wholesale chemists, and was the chairman of the company at the time of his death. He was active in pharmaceutical affairs for many years, holding official positions on the Nottingham and district committees of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the National Pharmaceutical Union. Mr. Shepherd was also active in the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and had served on the local National Health Service Pharmaceutical Committee. He also served on the pharmacy advisory committee of Nottingham University, and Nottingham No. 3 Hospital Management Committee. He leaves a widow.

WEIR.—On October 24, Mr. Henry Weir, M.P.S.N.I., 130 Lough Road, Lurgan, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Mr. Weir qualified in 1932 and was the pharmacist at South Tyrone Hospital, Dungannon.

WILSON.—Suddenly on October 24, Mr. Alexander John Wilson, M.P.S., 219 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, 10. Mr. Wilson qualified in 1922.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Sclerosing Agent.—Bateman-Jackson, Ltd., Lamb Street, Oldham, Lancs., distributing in Great Britain a speciality manufactured by Laboratoires Jean Laurin, 40 rue Vaneau, Paris, France. The product, Trombovar injection, is described as a potent and effective sclerosing agent for the treatment of varicose veins and haemorrhoids. The solution contains sodium tetradesyl sulphate as the active ingredient, in 2 per cent. of benzyl alcohol as preservative, and is physiologically buffered to pH 7.6. Trombovar is understood to cause destruction of the vein wall while keeping surrounding reaction to a minimum, the treatment being relatively painless and not interfering with the patient's normal life. Internal haemorrhoids capable of being replaced should be treated with Trombovar. The injection is presented in 2-mil ampoules of a 1 per cent. solution and in 25-mil ampoules of a 3 per cent. solution. The hospital pack contains twelve or twenty-five multivials.



INCREASING EXPORTS: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, W.1, report increasing export demands for V.I. The vaccine which is administered into the eye of the bird protects poultry against infectious laryngotracheitis.

INDRIES

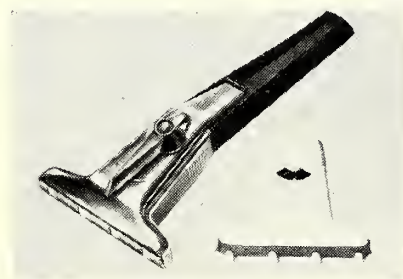
Mopping-up Sponge.—Sponcel, Ltd., 5 London Road, Croydon, have produced a "super-mopet" larger addition of the Spontex Mopet. The sponge is claimed to mop up instantly, wiping and wiping clean all smooth surfaces. It is issued in pack of 1 dozen assorted lemon and blue.

Disposable Nappy.—Lewis Woolf, Riptight, Ltd., 144 Oakfield Road, Holly Oak, Birmingham, 29, are manufacturing under licence a new type of disposable nappy, Sof'down from Sweden. Sof'down disposable nappies are filled with a specially combed fluff made from wood pulp, and claimed to have exceptional capillary attraction

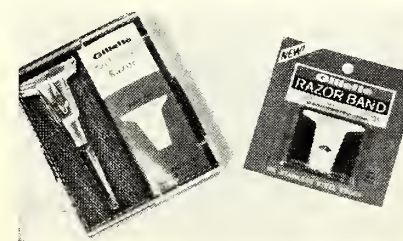


and high moisture-holding capacity and to retain their shape and not come apart when wet. The nappies are covered with a new non-woven material, Softelle, which is understood to be firm and white whilst smooth and soft. "It is not netting and therefore will not stick to the baby's skin." Sof'down is available in small and standard sizes, each in pack of twenty.

Bladeless Safety Razor.—An entirely new shaving instrument, requiring no blades, was launched on November 1 by Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Named the Techmatic, the instrument consists of two parts—the razor body and a replaceable snap-in cartridge, both made of metal and plastic. The cartridge contains a coiled, extra-thin continuous band of polymer-coated stainless steel, which provides the shaving edge. By turning a lever on



the razor handle, a new edge is moved into place and the used edge winds back into the cartridge. Each cartridge contains six blade edges, and they are indicated on a dial as they are used. The new system eliminates blade handling and provides "the ultimate in shaving comfort, convenience and efficiency." In its present form the razor took eight years of research and development to produce. In the United States it was launched just over a year ago with great success, and the United Kingdom becomes the first country outside the U.S.A. to have



the new razor. At present supplies are available only in the London area, but the Techmatic is being introduced throughout the United Kingdom in 1967. The price is 42s. (replaceable cartridges 8s. 11d. each). The makers say that the most difficult of the many chemical and engineering problems involved in producing the razor was finding a steel sufficiently hard to hold a good edge yet pliable enough to go around the small bends at the ends of the razor head. The pliability problem was solved by rolling the strip of blade steel to the previously unheard-of thinness of 0.0015 in. The steel had to be highly corrosion-resistant, since water finds its way into the cartridge holding the razor band. The polymer coating overcame that difficulty, making it possible to employ corrosion resistant steels that otherwise would not be suitable for shaving. The cartridge case had to be tough and rigid enough to keep its dimensions in storage and under repeated hot-water rinsings. A new plastic was produced that could be moulded to the degree of precision needed for the razor cartridge parts.

Wet Shaving Revolution.—What is claimed a revolution in wet shaving, replacing the single razor blade with a continuous sharpened steel band, is being promoted in Great Britain by the American makers of Schick safety razors, whose products are distributed by Richards & Appleby, Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. The new method has been described as "a fourth dimension in shaving techniques." At the head of the razor is a cartridge with built-in continuous stainless steel band providing the shaving edge. Instead of having to put in a new blade from time to time, the shaver winds the steel band along further until a fresh shaving



edge appears. The cartridge contains ten shaving edges on its band, each lasting as long as an average-quality stainless razor blade. Guide numbers on the side of the cartridge—similar to those on the film in a camera—show the number of band edges that have been used. When the used shaving edges need to be replaced, a new cartridge head is snapped on without the need to touch a blade. Each cartridge



contains its own winding mechanism, which is therefore fresh with every ten blades. The slotted steel band that keeps the shaving edge taut between two spools, and ensures full shaving control, carries a Schick patent. Each band edge is treated with a polymer coating and is claimed to give an exceptionally close and comfortable shave. The makers' plans are to bring their band razor on to the British market as quickly as possible.

Table-top Hairdryer.—Pifco, Ltd., Watling Street, Manchester, 4, have produced a table-top hairdryer of ultra-modern design described as "the latest conception in its field." The dryer has



a shoulder strap that gives complete mobility while drying the hair, has an extra large hood to accommodate any hairstyle, and a long flexible hose for freedom of movement. Styling is in pink or ivory with matching hose and hood and gold centre motif. The dryer is packed in an individual display carton in full colour.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

"Finest Ever" Deodorant Soap.—Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1, claim that their new deodorant soap, Palmolive gold, which received a national launch on October 7, is "one of the finest formulations they have ever produced." It contains coconut oil, a high-quality French lavender perfume, and "a proven deodorant ingredient." The soap is available in toilet and bath sizes.

Perfume and Bath Oil.—Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, have launched a new speciality Herbessence perfume and bath oil, described as "a new and exciting way with perfume." The product may be used in the bath as a highly



concentrated essence or as a perfume, "the lightest touch" giving "hours of fragrant pleasure." The product has the notes of jasmine and lilac, with undertones of patchouli.

Now Nationally Distributed.—Amami aerosol hair spray is now being distributed nationally by Beecham Toiletory Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. The product having achieved, it is understood, "outstanding success in test marketing areas" is available in firm-hold and normal-hold strengths and is being advertised on television.

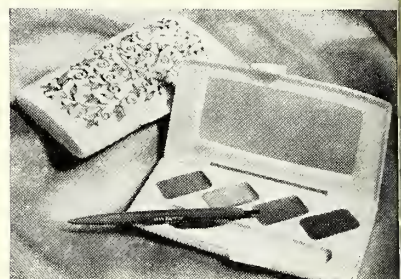


Left: New Amami hair spray. Right: New "Henry" hair spray in three sizes and aerosol deodorant.

Four New Aerosols.—Richard Henry London & Romc, Ltd., Collingwood House, Mercers Road, London, N.19, have launched a "Henry" range of hair preparations and an aerosol deodorant. The hair sprays include a firm-hold and a normal-hold strength and a hair lustre. Surface design of the containers is in four colours, and all but the deodorant incorporate a girl's head with instructions in small white lettering.

Cleansing Cream Milk.—Lancome (England), Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new speciality *Galatee* cleansing cream milk, stated to have much in common with *Creme Absolue*. The new product contains "elements richer and more powerful than ordinary components" and is claimed to cleanse the skin deeply and thoroughly of all make-up and impurities, leaving it soft and refreshed. The milk has a rich vitamin content and includes a moisturising agent; in pH it matches the skin's acidity and it is understood to be suitable for all skins, "even the most sensitive." *Galatee* is issued in lightweight bottles of two sizes and goes on general sale at the beginning of 1967.

"Mixable" Shades.—Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are offering two collections of eye shadow and lip colours, each in a palette compact, complete with brush and mirror. The Lip Lip Hooray presentation contains four lip colours that may be used separately or mixed or matched. The palette contains four of the most



popular mixable shades. There are four wells of colour, "Pink Sunshine," "Petal Satin," "Tint of Pink" and "Strawberry Meringue." Shadow Fling is a collection of four pressed powder eye-shadow colours, "Soft Blue," "Cloud White," "Light Aqua" and "Nouveau Beige." The palette is moulded in white and inside there are round packs of each of the four colours.

Additions to List.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have added a number of products to their list, each having a special interest for different types of customers, ZP11 shampoo, for use by men, women and children, is a milk-white, emulsion shampoo, lightly scented and containing as active ingredient, zinc pyridinethione. In clinical tests the preparation is understood to have proved extremely effective against treating dandruff of the scalp, removing and eliminating the itching and scaling associated with all types of dandruff in all degrees of severity. Messrs. Revlon claim that their new Moon Drops wet lipstick makes dry lips obsolete, "even in the windiest weather." The lipstick contains moisturisers, emollients and humectants "that help to hold moisture in and on the lips through hours of wear." In addition to eighteen current Revlon shades, Mood Drops wet lipsticks are being introduced in five new shades: "Bamboo Peach," "Buttercup Pink," "Apricoral," "Cinnamon Toast" and "Melonade." For the man whose skin reacts to astringent after-shave lotions and Colognes Messrs. Revlon have introduced "That Man" after-shave treatment cream with Progenitin, said to be a skin soothing blend of humectants, emollients and skin conditioner that works beneath the skin to relieve the tenderness, dryness and roughness of the skin after shaving.

Health Diary.—The 1967 diet, health and beauty diary, the fifth in the series, produced by Unicliffe, Ltd., Stonar, Sandwich, Kent, is now available. The diary, which measures approximately 2½ in. 4 in., contains 75 pages of information and articles on diet and slimming; health in the home; and beauty.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—John Wyeth & Son, Ltd., Taplow, Maidenhead, Bucks, have discontinued producing Panil L.A. tablets which will not be available once present stocks are exhausted.

Additional Sizes.—Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, have added two packs to their range of products: a 500-tablet pack of Ananase and a 125-mil squeeze bottle of Betadine.

Change of Distributor.—P & M-Warwick, Seymour Road, London, E.10, announce that they are no longer distributing Allison starch-reduced rolls and dried yeast; all orders should be sent direct to Allison, Ltd., 210 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2.

Trade Mark Changes Hands.—J. W. & Smith, Ltd., Leigh Street, Lancaster, Lancs, have acquired the trade mark and registered trade name of former Dalmas proprietary Gum-Tabs and all orders for the product should now be sent direct to Messrs. J. W. & Smith.

Change of Product Name.—Macpherson, Ltd., Chesham House, Romford, Essex, state that Locabiotic pressurised aerosol (Selphara), which they distribute, is being promoted under the name L. P. aerosol from November 1, 1966. Pack and price are unchanged.

A Pack of Ten.—To meet chemists' requests for a pack for over-the-counter sales, Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have introduced a 10-tablet pack of Paracodol. The play outer holds twelve. Paracodol is within schedule 7 Part 1 of the Poisons Rules.

Range of Dressings Extended.—Seton Products, Ltd., Tubiton House, Medkirk Street, Oldham, Lancs, have secured sole manufacturing and distributing rights to a range of surgical dressing products, etc, formerly the property of Dalmas, Ltd. Distribution to the trade is via their associated company Bateman-Jackson, Ltd., Lambeth, Oldham.

Father's Day Talks.—Trade Associations whose members have a potential interest in the formation of a "Father's Day" council of Great Britain have been invited to attend, in London on November 30, a meeting organised by Murphy, McLeish, Ltd., 38 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Venue is the Unnaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, time 11.30 a.m.

Again Available.—Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd., 11 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Bucks, point out that for some time past supplies of colchicine have been virtually unobtainable and in consequence stocks of their Colchi-Sal capsules were exhausted a month or two back. They have now been successful in obtaining further supplies of the alkaloid and are again accepting orders for Colchi-Sal capsules. The raw material has proved more costly than before and it has been necessary to seek Ministry of Health approval for a revised price structure. That has now been granted.

Penicillin Products Reduced in Price.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division, P.O. Box 25, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, are reducing on November 10 the prices of their tablets of penicillin V, as follows:—Penavlon-V tablets, 125-mgm., to 100, 14s.; 500, 68s. 4d.; and 1000, 133s. 4d.; Penavlon-V tablets, 250-mgm., to 100, 27s.; 500, 133s. 4d.; and 1000, 263s. 4d.; Icipen-V tablets, 300-mgm., to 12, 6s.; 100, 39s.; 500, 187s. 6d. It is not proposed to issue credit for stocks held at the time of the price reduction.

Food Oils in New Bottles.—A bottle that is easier to handle, much lighter



and is claimed to be virtually unbreakable, has been adopted by Carter Bros., Glen Laboratories, Shipley, Yorks, for their Obesitol safflower-seed, soya-bean and sunflower-seed oils. Prices of products have been reduced.

Information for Manufacturers

Overalls in Bri-nylon.—Clifton Overalls, Ltd., 7 Dighton Street, Bristol 2, have produced their autumn catalogue of Clifton overalls in Bri-nylon including four new styles.

Manufacturing, Packaging and Distribution.—J. Waterhouse & Co., Ltd., Church Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, undertake on a confidential basis development, manufacture, packaging and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Chemicals from China.—China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation, 110 Stalin Road, Dairen, Shanghai, China, offer inositol, furazolidone, methionine, magnesium carbonate and other chemicals and invite inquiries.

Pallet Trucks on Hire.—What is claimed the first contract hire service for hand pallet trucks was launched in October by Rolatruc, Ltd., Stirling Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough, Bucks. The service offers a range of thirty-six trucks. (1-ton and 2-ton each with choice of three fork widths and six fork lengths). Included in the contract are four routine maintenance calls annually, free replacement of worn-out parts and a normal maintenance service within twenty-four hours.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Dutch Chemists Entertained.—Seventy members of the Netherlands Christian Druggists' Association who visited Britain recently spent a morning touring the factory of Mornay, Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex. Later they were entertained at the company's Regent Street showroom at which they presented a Delft plaque to commemorate what they described as "a fascinating day with Mornay."

Salesmen's Longer Week.—Salesmen of Rexall Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, have volunteered to work longer hours on week days and to work on Saturdays and Sundays for no extra pay. They decided to do so after listening to their managing director speak on "Business is Great" at a meeting called to combat despondency amongst businessmen at the current economic condition of the country and to answer the Government's call for sales drives.

Products Demonstrated at Dance Halls.—Forty-six Mecca dance halls and skating rinks up and down the country recently promoted a Lady Manhattan week sponsored by the House of Manhattan, Slough, Bucks. Displays were made in the halls, and competition leaflets were distributed to patrons. On each evening twenty young ladies were presented with Lady Manhattan perfume and two competitions were staged with Lady Manhattan gift sets as prizes.

Reorganisation.—The Gerber Group of Brown & Polson, Ltd., Claygate House, Esher, Surrey, held its annual sales conference recently and announced a 25 per cent. increase in volume sales. Thirteen new varieties have been added to the Gerber range during the year. The sales force has increased to double that at the national launch of Gerber baby foods two years ago. Mr. W. C. Harding (sales manager) said that there would be a reorganisation and extension of the sales force into four regional divisions. One of Gerber's plans is to increase awareness of the need to set up baby sections in stores. The company is now able to offer expert help and skilled servicing of all their products to all stockists.

750 years of Medicine-making.—Seventeen members of the staff of E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd. Croydon, Surrey, who had joined the company before the 1939-45 war attended a lunch on September 30. Their service with the De Witt organisation totalled 600 years, with an average of over 33 years. Besides those present, four other people had been invited, three of them pensioners and one active employee, but were unable to be present. Their years of service would have added another 150 years to the total. Four of those present were pensioners of the company, the other thirteen were still on the active list, but on that date two were retiring, Mr. W. H. G. Price and Miss D. Bush, with forty-three and forty-two years' service respectively, and retirement presentations were accordingly made to both those employees.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

New Charter, New Council

SIR,—When are Bloomsbury Square going to realise that we are living in 1966? It's not the branches that want re-organising. It's the Society itself that should be seen to. The Council clings to a Charter or Charters that are about as useful as Munich agreement. It conducts airy fairy sessions about nothing whilst members are having their livelihood taken from them by supermarkets and their annual fees wasted in badly organised, badly represented legal actions. Isn't it about time the rank and file showed the Society that we have no confidence in the present set-up by a vote of no confidence instead of the apathetic 80 per cent. non-voters? The Charter must be revised to give real powers and the Council must represent pharmacy in all departments — legally, professionally and commercially.

ALAN H. LAW,
London, S.W.9

Colour Film Prices

SIR,—I have been comparing the old and the new price structures for Kodacolour x film, using the price of 127 roll film for comparison.

	Retail	Cost	Price	Tax	Profit
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Old price	9 0	5 4	1 4	2 4	
New price	7 4	4 11	1 4	1 1	

The cost price has been reduced by fivepence, the profit by 1s. 3d., but the purchase tax remains the same. Therefore the retailer has to sell thirteen films to make the same profit as on six previously, i.e. 116.3 per cent. more. Kodak, Ltd. only have to sell thirteen films to get the same return as on twelve previously, i.e. 8.3 per cent. more. The Government sit back and rake in the extra purchase tax which is still 1s. 4d. a roll. I think this is the best confidence trick of the century.

MICHAEL S. SMITH
Tamworth, Staffs

Nomen Proprium

SIR,—I was expecting someone to write as Mr. Mendelson has (*C. & D.*, October 29, p. 424). The answer is, of course, that it is no part of our job to examine the professional negligence of the prescriber. Our job is to do our best to see that the patient gets his medicine labelled so that he knows how to take it. In the absence of any directions, what can we do but write the name (or a reference number in the case of a private prescription) on the label?

H. V. ROBERTS,
Tenterden, Kent

Flaws in the Arguments

SIR,—Any pharmacist who dispensed Mr. Roberts' prescriptions (see *C. & D.*, October 22, p. 424) would in fact be guilty of a criminal offence since one of the prescriptions does not comply with the legal requirements. Mr. Roberts

seems to be able and willing to tell other pharmacists where their professional duties be but he is quite happy to assume that the prescriber has instructed the patient on dosage and that "The Neo Naelex tablets" is meaningful to the patient. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Roberts that the only proper and safe procedure is for the prescriber to put the instructions on the prescription so that they can be clearly attached to the preparation. This, of course, invalidates Mr. Roberts' argument for N.P.

C. A. PICKFORD,
Grantham, Lincs

Priceless Prices!

SIR,—We have all heard of soapless detergents, salt-free salt, sugarless sweeteners, non-brewed vinegar, decaffeinated coffee, non-alcoholic wines, etc., but now it seems we have a new and even more enigmatic-sounding phenomenon . . . priceless prices! The retail prices of many branded products are conspicuous by their absence from the *C. & D.*, Quarterly Price List. The products affected simply have not got any price—fixed or recommended. I am told that this omission is not an oversight but part of a deliberate policy pursued by the manufacturers. What logical reason can be put forward for this retrogression? Is it so that cheap-jacks can label the goods with grossly inflated prices and simultaneously offer fabulous "reduction?", or is it, maybe, a crafty plan to baffle the Government, on the basis that a price-freeze can be neither operated nor broken if there are no prices? Can any self-respecting retailer be expected to stock, let alone display and recommend, the branded products of manufacturers who offer absolutely no co-operation and show so little common sense? It would appear that these people are determined to make life as difficult as possible, not only for the "little man" but also for the shopper, who has great difficulty now in determining whether or not he is getting value for his money. In the future, if the practice spreads he will not know whether he is coming or going!

RAYMOND HUTCHINSON
London, S.E.7

How It Was Announced

SIR,—I can assure Mr. Buckley (*C. & D.* October 29, p. 424) that he is wrong in attributing to this company "the sort of detailed literature which customarily announces a new "ethical" preparation" with its reference to a trade discount of 22½%. Whatever its source it was not from us and did not refer to Infa-care. Our announcement of Infa-care to the profession was made very clearly and simply in the special enclosure with *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of June 11. Perhaps it would be well before consigning such brochures to the waste paper basket and rushing

into print for Mr. Buckley to check their source.

H. A. H. CROWTHER, *Chairman*,
HADLEIGH-CROWTHER, LTD.,
Reading

Faith Shaken

SIR,—Does Dr. Crowther (*C. & D.*, October 22, p. 400) really think that chemists have non-existent memories? We do not co-operate with him in stocking his new line as our experience in building up Napisan for him to sell out to Vick Milton was enough to shake our faith in him.

R. DAVIDSON,
London, E.8

SIR,—Dr. Crowther (see *C. & D.*, October 29, p.1) may regard Messrs. Vick International as his "old friends," but some "followers of Galen" regard them in a different light. I regard them as doubtful allies, and this view was reinforced a few days ago when I saw 292 cases of Vick products delivered to a local wholesale haberdasher. How do I know that there were 292 cases? Thus: A large van arrived outside our shop. Two truckloads of Vick swept in, and I nodded cheerfully to the carriers; a third and fourth load followed and cheerfulness began to give way to apprehension; a fifth and sixth load arrived and apprehension turned to alarm. Customers fought to leave the shop as the cartons advanced like juggernauts; dogs barked and small children howled as they lost their parents in a nightmare maze of Vick cough drops. A Maws/N.P.U. representative, trapped in a corner, had hysterics as a hundredweight of Vick rubbed dropped on his foot.* In complete panic I halted the fifteenth load, desperate to avoid imminent bankruptcy. At that point I was told by the carrier "Another 150 cases yet, mate." On recovery I found I had to disabuse him of the belief that we were the local wholesale haberdasher he was seeking. Eventually the idea sank in and the pantomime was repeated in reverse, the carriers muttering darkly as they departed.

R. J. HAYHURST,
Nelson, Lancs

* We restored him with a whiff of Nu-rub.

A Marketing Policy

SIR,—As a representative closely concerned in the matter, may I comment on recent correspondence arising from the changed marketing policy of Keldon, Ltd. It would appear that, so far, everyone has missed one vital point, namely that many manufacturers who in the past have loyally supported chemists are now having second thoughts about keeping all their eggs in the pharmaceutical basket. They are apprehensive of how the National Pharmaceutical Union marketing committee may reward them in the future. Bearing in mind how the Union treated my own company (G. B. Kent

& Sons, Ltd.) which, for the past half century, has leaned over backwards to support retail chemists, should we be surprised that Messrs. Keldon decided to look around for other outlets, and were not prepared to wait for any blow to fall before taking some positive counter step? There is no doubt whatsoever that, by launching out into direct competition with pharmacy's remaining loyal friends, the National Pharmaceutical Union have created a tremendous amount of confusion, apprehension, ill-feeling and general mistrust among both manufacturers and retailers, and one wonders how many more of the chemists supporters will be lost before the lesson sinks in?

A. FISHER,
London, N.14

SIR.—The National Pharmaceutical Union marketing policy with regard to medicinal products has been stated on many occasions over the past few years and was repeated by the chairman of the marketing policy committee (Mr. W. Talvan Rees), at the Branch Representatives' conference on October 16. Mr. Rees repeated the pledge to manufacturers of proprietary medicines that, so long as they continued to support pharmacy outlets, there would be no competition from National Pharmaceutical Union. He went on to say that, in turn, it was in members' own interests to safeguard this position by supporting the chemists-only manufacturers. So far as Keldon, Ltd., is concerned, before their change of distribution policy for Optrose was announced, the managing director came to meet us and to explain the reasons for the extended distribution policy decision which his board had taken. There was no suggestion that the Keldon decision was taken in any way as a result of National Pharmaceutical Union marketing activities. The National Pharmaceutical Union naturally was unable to support the decision that had been taken by Keldon, Ltd., and our views were firmly expressed at the meeting. So far as toothbrushes are concerned, I feel that National Pharmaceutical Union members generally must by now be rather tired of reading correspondence from G. B. Kent, Ltd., on this subject. Messrs. Kent's views were expressed in letters to the pharmaceutical Press in 1965 and again in the early part of 1966, and I have on several occasions stated fully the reasons that led to the decision of the National Pharmaceutical Union marketing committee to market a range of toothbrushes. I should merely like to restate that the main reasons which influenced the introduction of National Pharmaceutical Union professional toothbrushes were that the existing "restricted" products were not competitive enough in certain sections of the market and that Messrs. Kent covered only a limited number of retail pharmacy outlets. (The company's toothbrushes are, of course, available to all pharmacies, private, multiple and co-operative, as well as to "selected" departmental stores and hairdressers.) The professional toothbrush range is an undoubted success and that, more than anything, justifies in retrospect its in-

troduction. I need not comment on Mr. Fisher's description of the National Pharmaceutical Union's marketing activities as hasty, and creating confusion. The support that thousands of members throughout the country are giving to our marketing activities gives the lie to that statement. The National Pharmaceutical Union has the highest regard for the quality products marketed by G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., and there is no reason why the marketing of National Pharmaceutical Union toothbrushes should adversely affect sales of Kent toothbrushes by those National Pharmaceutical Union members who stock them.

J. WRIGHT, Secretary,
NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION,
London, N.14

PRESCRIPTION POSER

FROM a London suburb comes the prescription shown below. Nobody on the C. & D. staff was able to decipher it. Fortunately the sender had supplied the answer in a sealed envelope.

Reckless Pyl. Nid. etc.
Sel. 12
1/11/66 15.8 4 lb

IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS

Banquet and lecture

THE possibility of utilising the services of retail pharmacists in the distribution of drugs and medicines under the proposed Health Service scheme was mentioned by the Minister for Health (MR. FLANAGAN) at the Congress banquet held on the final night. Addressing approximately 170 pharmacists and guests he said that the possibility within the framework of existing arrangements for contract purchases by health authorities was being discussed with the various bodies representing manufacturers, wholesalers and retail chemists. It was hoped to have all arrangements completed at some stage in 1967.

Safety of Drugs

The Minister pointed out that the "wide and difficult question of the safety in use of drugs" was receiving the attention of the National Drugs Advisory Board. He had no doubt manufacturers and others would afford the Board the same whole-hearted co-operation that the Dunlop Committee in Great Britain had experienced. The Poisons Council had done an immense and valuable job in providing him with material on which to base wide-reaching and detailed recommendations for the control of many medical preparations. Current discussions were expected to hasten the advent of a comprehensive legal code governing the manufacture, distribution, sale and availability of potentially dangerous preparations, and interim control was being imposed on a considerable number of preparations. More rigid controls were also being applied to the distribution of "pep pills." The Minister paid tribute to the Irish Pharmaceutical Association, and said it was an advantage to be able to deal with an organisation so broadly based.

The president of the Association, (MR. E. BURRELL) spoke of the wonderful success of the Congress as reflected in the attendances at lectures and functions. Pharmacists, he said, were in the main stream of modern trends. Appreciating the inherent dangers in the widening usage of medicines, the Association had taken "Drug Safety" as the Congress theme. By realising his responsibilities the pharmacist had

reduced to a minimum the problem of the usage of drugs by adolescents. The Irish pharmaceutical industry had, through its adaptation of advanced technology, helped the economy of the nation. Unfortunately, perhaps because of its close connection with commerce, pharmacy had languished as the Cinderella of the professions that were concerned with the national health. It was hoped the proposed new legislation would help remedy that situation.

MR. M. SHANNON (vice president of the Association) said that all drugs should be controlled unless known to be harmless. For more protection, the public would have to accept more restrictions. He welcomed the lord mayor and Mrs. Timmons; the former president of the Pharmaceutical Society and Mrs. O'Donnell; the registrar and Mrs. Coleman; the dean of the College and Mrs. Timoney; the vice-president of the Irish Medical Association and Mrs. O'Dea; the president of the Irish Medical Union and Mrs. Meade; the president of the Irish Drug Association (Mr. William Gardner); the president of the Irish Veterinary Association and Mrs. Kiely; the president of the Irish Dental Association and Mrs. Keith, and the president of the Ophthalmic Opticians' Association (Mr. Walker).

Poisonous Plants

An illustrated lecture on "Indigenous Common Poisonous Plants" was given by MR. C. S. O'CONNOR (member of the College academic staff) on October 18. Mr. D. W. P. Boyd (chairman, Post-graduate Education Committee) in the chair. It was extremely important, said Mr. O'Connor, that pharmacists should be able to recognise the common fruits and other plant parts that could cause death in humans or animals, and the doctor often relied on the local pharmacist to help in such cases. He listed the plants likely to cause trouble.

One member present suggested the lecture would make an excellent television programme, the subject matter being specially important to teachers of biology and parents. A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by MR. E. BURRELL.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

NO change takes place in the officers of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland for the coming year. At the Council's meeting in Belfast on October 20, MR. A. T. HARDY acceded to a request to carry on as president for another year. MR. B. FLATLEY, who was to have succeeded him, had asked to be allowed to stand down for health reasons. He remains as vice-president for a second term, and MR. R. M. WATSON stays on as treasurer. Replying to MR. W. H. BOYD, who hoped that Mr. Hardy would not think it too great an imposition to carry on as president for a second year, MR. HARDY said he felt it a great honour. Much of the responsibility of office had been taken from his shoulders by the work of Mr. Flatley and Mr. Goreman (secretary). MR. FLATLEY paid tribute to Mr. Hardy's work.

An application from Mrs. Margaret Robinson, Ballyclare, to have her name restored to the register, was granted.

The issuing of a seal certificate of qualification to Mrs. Essie P. Patterson was approved, as was the registration as apprentices of Misses Joyce V. Chambers, Newtownabbey; Janet M. Pritchard, Belfast; Carolyn M. Dumigan, Belfast and Dorothy E. Graham, Muckamore.

Considering the examiner's report of the Society's June 1966 examinations, Dr. R. G. R. Bacon point out that results on the whole had been satisfactory. Students had been weakest in the first-year higher studies, with an especially high failure rate in pharmaceutical chemistry. But the standards had improved in later years.

A suggestion is to be studied that a short report of the Council's work during the year should be sent out to Society members with the annual meeting agenda.

Members present were Messrs. A. T. Hardy; B. Flatley; R. M. Watson; W. G. Gorman; N. A. J. Anderson; W. H. Boyd; H. G. Campbell; W. Donaldson; J. Paul; A. Templeton; Dr. R. G. R. Bacon; J. Gordon; W. T. Hunter; J. Kerr; C. Tate; J. Wellwood and J. D. Pollock.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ LION'S SHARE ★

"A LION behind bars in a zoo and one prowling outside your house at night are two very different lions," writes Mr. D. Williamson, M.P.S., after one of his working visits overseas. "When firearms fail poison is often used, as will be seen by this old entry from the Pharmacy Blantyre in Central Africa." [That was for a time Mr. Williamson's workplace.]

P. W. SKERRETT, LICENSED DEALER IN POISONS.
THE SALE OF DRUGS AND POISONS ORDINANCE 1912

Name and Address of Purchaser *E. Deane, 10, Highgate, London*

Quantity of poison sold *10oz*

Purpose for which required *for poisoning lions*

Signature of Purchaser *E. Deane*

Signature of person introducing purchaser *[Signature]*

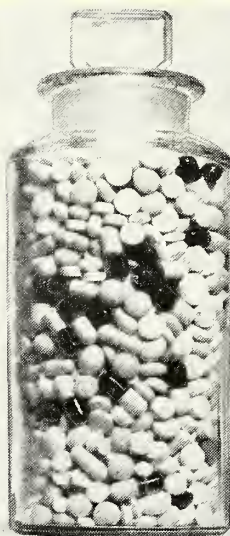
of License

NOTE: Please fill up this form and sign and return at once, as same has to be affixed to the POISON REGISTER.

"An ounce of strychnine for the father," was another and quite recent request sent through to the dispensary. It called for the pharmacist's presence at the front counter. "What is it for, father?" — "For poisoning hyenas. They are rabid, and I can give you a prescription if you wish — I am a medical man." — "That won't be necessary, just sign the poison register while it is packed for you" — "Thanks, how much?" "Thirty shillings please." [Evidently the poison's legislation is by no means uniform yet in all territories—EDITOR].

★ ONE PATIENT'S SURPLUS ★

WHEN Mr. R. Tavemer, M.P.S., manager of the Worcester Park branch of Boots, Ltd., suggested to a customer that



she should return to him for destruction the store of medicines left by a deceased elderly relative, he hardly expected to receive capsules and tablets weighing in all 13½ ozs. In the brown paper bag that was handed to him were approximately 1400 individual products in nineteen varieties. The customer had approached him after reading a notice in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society's "Medicines — With Care" exhibition that was being held at nearby Epsom. The collection of tablets included Peritrate, Benadryl, Doloxine, Tetracycline, Filon and Hydrosaluric K. If anything were needed to demonstrate the value and importance of the Society's campaign—and even to provide ammunition

for efforts to compel prescribers to relate quantities prescribed to periods of use—surely this is it.

RECENT RESEARCH

STERILISATION BY ELECTROHYDRAULICS

COMPLETE sterilisation of suspensions of micro-organisms without any perceptible rise in temperature is reported possible by workers from the General Electric Co. and Albany Medical College, New York, U.S.A. (*Science*, October 7, p. 155). Results were achieved by using electrohydraulics — a process in which a high-voltage electric arc is discharged under the surface of a liquid medium generating high-pressure shock waves and "highly active chemical species, such as free radicals and ions." Tests were carried out on suspensions of *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *E. coli* T-2 bacteriophage. Degree and rate of kill were dependent on total energy input, but complete sterilisation could be achieved in less than one minute in all instances. Undiluted raw sewage was also affectively sterilised. Microscopic examination of treated cultures revealed no disruption of the cell walls of *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae*, and the antigenic structure of *E. coli* appeared unchanged, so the treated organisms could be used for making a vaccine. Rabbits that received six intravenous injections of the treated suspensions over a two-week period showed no evidence of poisoning and responded with the same increase in antibody titre as did rabbits treated with formalised vaccine.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY CURED BUT FOR CARELESSNESS

From "Curing a Cold," by Mark Twain

AFTER sojourning a week at Lake Bigler, I went to Steamboat Springs, and beside the steam-baths I took a lot of the vilest medicines that were ever concocted. They would have cured me, but I had to go back to Virginia, where, notwithstanding the variety of new remedies I absorbed every day, I managed to aggravate my disease by carelessness and undue exposure. I finally concluded to visit San Francisco, and the first day I got there a lady at the Lick House told me to drink a quart of whisky every twenty-four hours, and a friend at the Occidental recommended precisely the same course. Each advised me to take a quart; that made half-a-gallon. I did it and still live. Now, with the kindest motives in the world, I offer for the consideration of consumptive patients the variegated course of treatment I have lately gone through. Let them try it; if it don't cure, it can't more than kill them.



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Council Please Define

THE recent statement by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on sales-promotion methods for medicines (see *C. & D.*, October 22, p. 389) appears to have been accepted by the membership with little controversy or comment. That causes us some surprise, for the statement seems to us to show once again a recurrent failing of the Council—namely to issue statements in imprecise terminology. To do so is almost bound to cause difficulties to members in their endeavours to comply with the recommendations.

Section A 3 (a) of the statement in question infers that a pharmacist may be committed to stock a product simply by reason of something a manufacturer says in his advertisement. To concede such a thing is surely to suggest that the pharmacist is not capable of applying his professional conscience concerning the preparations he takes into stock, refusing any that do not pass that test. We cannot think the Council could really have meant to weaken in any such way the personal responsibility of its members.

However it is rather from part B of the statement that the practical problems arise. How to interpret "restrained terms" must put great strain upon all persons who may be called upon to adjudicate. Who is to decide, moreover, without guidance, at what point in time a product becomes "established"? Next, was it really the Council's intention to do away with all display outers containing 1 doz., or whatever, of a throat lozenge, analgesic, or other home remedy as featured today on most pharmacy counters? Yet all such most surely disappear on any strict definition of display material that "invites self-service." There are also likely to be a multiplicity of interpretations of "undignified display material." Uniformity of action on all these points can only, surely, be based on precise definition.

Altogether we take the view that this sort of "tinkering" with an extremely difficult and complex situation must fail in its purpose of furthering the pharmacist's professional status. Council statements should always lucidly reveal their intent, even if that means time for reflection before issuing them.

Headquarters and Branches

THE interim report by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on its deliberations concerning the resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May (see *C. & D.*, October 29, p. 416) reveals that, while many matters are "in hand," few resolutions

have given rise to decisive action by the Council. Sentences and phrases such as "further inquiries are being made and a report prepared"; "in the course of preparation"; "the matter is being raised again"; "part of a much larger problem which is having the attention of the Council"; and "discussions continuing" reveal the trend. They are of the kind often used to convey the image of an active and busy administration.

On the other hand little or no information of a concrete kind is given on how much, if any, progress has been made in carrying out any of the branch demands. Indeed one resolution—that relating to advertising by pharmacists—has been passed back to the branch secretaries. They have been asked to submit, before January 1, 1967, comments from their respective branches on an amended resolution listing the various restrictions to be applied to authorised sellers of poisons. Not only branch secretaries but all pharmacists in general practice should, in our view, check each section carefully in order to see how it impinges on his own business and should then decide whether he can accept or must reject the restriction. There are certain questions he should ask himself. For example, will a single sign or notice be sufficient to meet item (c), which deals with signs indicating where prescriptions are dispensed, or will more than one be needed (and, if so, allowed).

In some parts of the country there are to be seen hotel-foyer and similar solus displays of cosmetics away from the pharmacy concerned. Are they now to be disbanded under item (d), which appears to limit displays to registered premises? Will section (f), which restricts the size of permitted announcements in the Press, leave some marginally better off than others, owing to local variations in column width? Do the various categories listed in section (g) cover surgical sundries? If not may they be freely mentioned or are they totally banned from being advertised by pharmacists? What do "other goods approved by the Council" comprise? Is there to be issued a schedule giving an authorised list? Those are but a few of the questions to which the branches must shortly find answers and communicate them to the Council. In sending them, branch secretaries should insist that the outcome—a Council motion to be put before the Society's annual meeting in May, 1967—should be made known well in advance of that meeting. The bare minimum required under the by-laws is by no means adequate to afford branches the opportunity of reappraising the wording after its revision.

It looks as if members, branch secretaries and the Council itself have a busy time ahead.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

SEPTEMBER was a good month for pharmaceutical and medicinal exports from the United Kingdom. Totalling £6,486,000, they were at their second highest total for any month so far this year, and brought the value for the nine months to £54,073,000, against £49,951,000 for the corresponding period of 1965. Most of the items for which figures are published in the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office price 30s.) have contributed to the improved position, but special mention must be made of penicillin in bulk (which increased from £1,116,000 to £2,596,000 in the nine months) and of proprietary medicines, which were up by £1.1 million.

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000		£'000
Vitamins in bulk	143	Organotherapeutic glands, etc.,		Sulphonamides in bulk	137
" products	66	in bulk	32	" tablets	43
Antibiotics		products	8	" other products	30
Penicillin in bulk	224	Sera and vaccines	147	Proprietary medicines	1,940
" injections	100	Aspirin in bulk	33	Unclassified medicines	722
" tablets, ointments, etc.	296	" products	59	IMPORTS	
other antibiotics in bulk	390	Antihistamine products	55	Vitamins	69
" products	552	Antipaludies products	96	Antibiotics	208
Alkaloids in bulk	117	Barbiturates in bulk	24	Alkaloids	89
" products	24	" products	24	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	29
Hormones in bulk	290	Medicated confectionery	177	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	390
" products	351	Ointments, linaments	80	All other	173
Glycosides	23	Surgical dressings	499		

*Not elsewhere specified.

The Irish Republic, with purchases valued at £449,000, was the largest single market in September. Australia was second with £363,000, followed by Nigeria and the United States of America, each with £328,000. Sales to countries in the European Economic Community totalled £837,000 and to the European Free Trade Association, including Finland, £739,000.

Imports of pharmaceutical products showed a welcome fall from the peaks recorded in most other months of the year. Out of the total imports of £958,000 in September, Western Germany and the United States, in about equal proportion, provided about half. A "break-down" of imports and exports for September is given in the accompanying table.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

NEW officers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, unanimously elected at the meeting of Council held in Dublin on October 11 are:— *President*, Mr. M. L. Cashman; *Vice-president*, Mr. T. R. Miller; *treasurer*, Mr. R. J. Power

Proposing Mr. Cashman as his successor the outgoing president (Mr. J. P. O'Donnell) said that, as vice-president, Mr. Cashman had demonstrated that his interest in pharmacy was well above that of the average member.

Responsibilities Recognised

MR. CASHMAN responded by saying he was conscious of the honour conferred on him, but no less of the responsibilities involved. He invited the co-operation of every member of the Council and every member of the Society. Developments in the ensuing year would have a big influence on pharmacy. He hoped, when he handed over the position, that he could feel as happy as Mr. O'Donnell must feel in having done the job well. Proposing Mr. Miller as vice-president Mr. Cashman described him as one of the most active members of the Council and never without a viewpoint.

Mr. Power's election as treasurer was proposed by Mr. C. J. CREMEN, who said Mr. Power would render sterling service.

The auditors (J. J. Griffin & Co.) were reappointed on the motion of MR. POWER, seconded by MR. MILLER, and the various sub-committees on the motion of MR. CASHMAN, seconded by MR. H. P. CORRIGAN.

The Benevolent Fund Committee, comprising the three officers with Messrs. Hugh Corrigan; Donal Kennelly; Frank Loughman; V. McElwee; B. J. Murphy; T. B. O'Sullivan and H. F. Walshe, were re-elected on the motion of MISS L. CUNNIFE, seconded by MR. J. GLEESON. On the motion of DR. W. E. BOLES, seconded by MR. G. C. O'NEILL, the Certificates and Declaration Committee (Messrs. C. J. Cremen, O'Sullivan, R. J. Semple and Walsh) was re-elected.

On the proposal of MR. O'SULLIVAN, seconded by MR. M. COSTELLO, Mr. Walsh, Dr. Boles and Messrs. Cashman, Corrigan, Kennelly, Miller, Power and Semple, were re-elected to the Practice of Pharmacy Committee.

A letter from Mr. C. S. O'Connor (a member of the College teaching staff) recorded that he had attended the international science session of the International Pharmaceutical Congress in Madrid, Spain, in September, and had

been welcomed as a representative of the Society. MR. O'DONNELL said that Rev. Mother J. Walshe, M.P.S.J. (Medical Missionaries of Mary, Drogheda) had also attended the session.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. O'Donnell on the excellent way he had presided at a recent lecture delivered by Professor Timoney at the "Atoms for Peace" exhibition at Ballsbridge. His regret was that not more pharmacists had been present. As the lecture had been held in the afternoon—an unsuitable time for pharmacists—he wondered if Professor Timoney could be prevailed on to deliver the lecture again in the College of Pharmacy. MR. O'DONNELL said that the symposium had been organised by the Department of Health which had suggested that the College should represent pharmacy at it. Professor Timoney had taken eight hours to prepare and write the lecture and that spotlighted the Society's need for a dictaphone for such work. On the motion of THE PRESIDENT the council expressed appreciation to Professor Timoney for his lecture and invited him to redeliver it, if possible, to pharmacists in the College.

Arising out of the Law Committee report, a letter was received from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Scotland, inviting information on the regulations controlling the sale of strychnine in the Republic. The letter pointed out that there were rumours that supplies of that lethal substance were arriving in Scotland from Ireland. It was decided to reply explaining the regulations and to forward a copy of the letter to the Minister for Justice pointing out the embarrassing situation in which the Council found itself owing to the delay in implementing Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act and the recommendations of *Comhairle Na Nimheanna*.

Better to Consult

Waterford pharmacists were stated to have negotiated a satisfactory contract with the company manager for dispensing prescriptions. The meeting felt that though the outcome had been satisfactory, there was danger in reaching such agreements without prior consultation with the negotiating committee in Dublin. MR. MILLER thought that the negotiating committee should be given a separate identity, so that members, when confronted with such problems, would realise they should get in touch with it immediately. THE PRESIDENT agreed that ultimately they would have to have some form of permanent structure. After Messrs. WALSHE and COSTELLO had added their support it was

reed to seek the views of the Irish Drug Association on the suggestion.

The Society's inspector (MR. CUMMINS) reported breaches of the Barbiturates Regulations. He had seen evidence of prescriptions for controlled preparations being repeated without the authority of the prescriber. Barbiturates and other controlled preparations had been repeated though not marked "repeat" by the prescriber and one pharmacist, without authority, was giving double quantities on a prescription that permitted him to repeat the capsules. It was decided to consider consulting with the attorney general. Mr. Cummins also reported that he had called on a number of creameries and co-operatives in the South-west and, at the invitation of the managers, inspected stocks of drugs and chemicals stored for the convenience of their members. He had found no scheduled poisons but was amazed at the array of medicines and therapeutic substances stored, and had advised the managers that they would leave themselves open to penalties if they stocked scheduled poisons.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. Cummins on his comprehensive report. Subject to the opinion of the law adviser, it was recommended that proceedings should be instituted against a co. Cork pharmacist for breaches of the regulations.

Move to Broaden an Inquiry

The illegal possession of drugs having been raised by MR. SEMPLE, it was decided to request the Minister for Justice to broaden his inquiry to cover places other than "beat" clubs. It was also agreed to request the new Minister for Health to receive a deputation to discuss the White Paper on the Health Services in the light of assurances given them by the former Minister, Mr. O'Malley.

THE PRESIDENT reported on further discussions with the Irish Drug Association about Animal Welfare Week. He

The following changes of address were noted:- Mrs. Helen M. Carden, M.P.S.I., 53 Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4; Miss Anne O'Rourke, M.P.S.I., 10 Ballisodare, co. Sligo; P. J. Geoghegan, M.P.S.I., to La Verna, 49 Beech Park Drive, Foxrock, co. Dublin; J. A. Kennedy, M.P.S.I., to 12 Jones Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 3; T. F. X. Corbett, M.P.S.I., to Lower Gerald Griffen Street, Limerick; M. O'Brien, to Ennistymon, co. Wexford; Mrs. Mary P. Herlihy, to Marimont, Upper Beaumont Drive, Ballintemple, Cork.

The following were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Chemists' Preliminary Register:- Yvonne Mary Faherty, Main Street, Oughterard, co. Galway; Anne Carmel Duffy, Drummin East, Westport, co. Mayo; Bridget Catherine Kelly, Cronaigh, Kibride, Carlow; Deirdre Alice Mary O'Neill, Kilmorna, 10 Skreen Road, Lavan Road, Dublin 7; Joseph Ailbe Leahy, 1 Merton Drive, Ranelagh, Dublin 4; Hugh Oliver Camillus Kelly, Arden, Ballinderry, Mullingar; Teresa Catherine McDonald, Clonmore, Killeslin, Carlow; John Bartholomew Murtagh, Main Street, Carrick-on-Shannon, co. Leitrim; Andrew Raymond Thomas French, St. Raphael's, New Ross, co. Wexford; Edward Jeremiah Kevin O'Gorman, Avril, Western Road, Clonmel; Claire Mary Kilgariff, The White House, Washington, Tuam, co. Galway; Patrick Joseph Sherlock, Mount St. Joseph, Kingscourt, co. Cavan; Dhirajsi Jiwandas Bhatia, Bombay, India; Yap Kee Leng, Malaysia; Ebrahim Kara, Natal, South Africa; Clodagh Kathleen Ann Brady, 39 Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4.

The following were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary

Register:- Ann Theresa Carraher, 7 High Street, Tullamore, co. Offaly; Mary Grace Willis, 15 Doyle Road, Turner's Cross, Cork; Mary Fitzpatrick, 17 O'Neill Street, Clonmel, co. Tipperary; Eileen Bernadette Brophy, Marlay Stud, Grange Road, Rathfarnham; Mary Dymphna Ward, Glenlough, Durrus, Bantry, co. Cork; Hanora Frances O'Dwyer, Maulyarkane, Kilcummin, Killarney, co. Kerry; Dermot Francis Burkes, 25 Pearce Street, Cavan; James Charles Pettit, The Medical Hall, Clara, co. Offaly; Catherine Anna Foran, Killina, Rahan, Tullamore, co. Offaly; Gillian Lois Woolfson, Riverside, Firhouse Road, Templeogue, Dublin 6; Julia O'Sullivan, Chapelstown, Fenit, Tralee, co. Kerry; Nora Mary Doran, St. Jude's, Mooncoin, co. Kilkenny; Ann Philomena Mary Gorry, Main Street, Baltinglass, co. Wicklow; Deirdre Jean Crawford, Kilbroney, New Road, Clondalkin, co. Dublin; Helen Dwan, Bohernamona, Thurles, co. Tipperary; Mary Philomena Daly, Dromina, Charleville, co. Cork; Mary Sophia Harvey, Drumkeen, Ballybofey, co. Donegal; Clodagh Putt, 31 Rathfarnham Road, Terenure, Dublin; Pauline Philomena O'Brien, 29 Clontarf Road, Tullamore, co. Offaly; Mary Elizabeth Antoinette Neary, Ardleckna, Elphin, co. Roscommon; Mary Bridget O'Malley, Rosduane, Kilmeena, Westport, co. Mayo; Eileen Teresa Carvill, Mount Carmel, Sandyford Road, Dundrum, D.14; Raymond Callan, 45 Cluan Enda, Dundalk; Mary Flynn, Donard, co. Wicklow; Joan Patricia Connolly, 12 St. Christopher's Walk, Montenotte Park, Cork; Philomena Ann Hodgers, 88 Mobhi Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9; Bridget Rose Plunkett, 40 Main Street, Croom, co. Limerick; Catherine Teresa Plunkett, 40 Main Street, Croom, co. Limerick; Jeanne

had also contacted the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries Adaptation Association. Mr. C. S. O'Connor (College staff) was preparing courses and the position to date was satisfactory. On the suggestion of MR. POWER, it was agreed to keep the Department of Agriculture informed of the progress.

Difficulties Due to Multiplicity

The Practice of Pharmacy Committee drew attention to pharmacists' difficulties in stocking the multiplicity of "ethical" preparations at present prescribed. It noted that a number of modern shopfitting systems were designed to provide shop space for a large number of items in a confined area, and recommended that, since each pharmacy had its own space problem, expert advice should be sought when alterations or additions were contemplated. The report added that a design for a proposed pharmacy emblem had been selected for the Council's approval. MR. WALSHE (chairman) was given permission to contact a metalwork firm to produce a prototype pin and to submit estimates of the number of pins required. THE PRESIDENT suggested that the Committee should compile further statistics relating to the economics of general pharmacy. He felt they could not depend indefinitely for a livelihood on the sale of cosmetics, etc., and wondered how many pharmacists would survive economically if they engaged only in professional work. MR. WALSHE announced that the Committee hoped in the coming year to consider that suggestion. They also hoped to draw up a code of ethics; to study the application of the metric system of weights and measures to pharmacy; to consider the design of a universal outside sign for pharmacies and of self-service lay-out systems; and the subject of "The Pharmacy as a Health Educator." THE PRESIDENT praised the committee for its work and said that all were deeply indebted to Mr. Walshe.

Maria Hennessy, Tullyallan, Hollybrook Park, Clontarf, Dublin 3; Helen Mary Sheehy, Croker's Park, Pallaskenry, co. Limerick; Elizabeth Angela Martin, Bank Place, Doon, co. Limerick; Bridget Mary Lynch, Barna, Upton, co. Cork; Ellen Felicity Donnellan, The Square, Tuam, co. Galway; Brigid Bernardine Byrne, Killerig Cross, Carlow.

Mrs. Mary P. Herlihy (née Rabbette), pharmaceutical assistant, was granted change of name in the Register, she having submitted her marriage certificate; Mrs. Margaret M. Curran (née Coyle) was restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists; Miss Philomena A. Gallagher, was restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Assistants.

The following were elected to membership:- J. B. O'Byrne, L.P.S.I., Main Street, Portarlinton, co. Laois, and J. M. Fitzpatrick, L.P.S.I., 2 Governey Park, Graiguecullen, co. Carlow; H. B. O'Donoghue, L.P.S.I., Virginia, co. Cavan, was nominated for membership.

The Registrar reported the deaths of William S. Black, M.P.S.I., and Patrick J. Griffin, M.P.S.I.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. M. J. Mulreany and M. Power. Members present were—Messrs. T. R. Miller and R. J. Power; Dr. W. E. Boles, Messrs. H. P. Corrigan; M. Costello and C. J. Cremen, Miss L. Cunneiffe; Messrs. J. Gleeson; T. J. Harty, D. J. Kennelly; F. Loughman; V. G. McElwee; J. B. Murphy; J. P. O'Donnell; G. C. O'Neill; T. B. O'Sullivan; R. J. Semple and M. F. Walsh.

A number of grants were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 458.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

ALLOFERIN injection

MANUFACTURER: Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Solution for injection containing 10 mgm. of alcuronium chloride in 2 mls.

Non-depolarising neuromuscular blocking agent.

INDICATIONS: All surgical and anaesthetic procedures requiring muscle relaxation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Use in tetanus or as an adjunct to electroconvulsive therapy; renal insufficiency.

DOSAGE: See *manufacturer's literature*. (Dosage is dependent on whether the patient is to be intubated with Alloferin or succinylcholine, site of operation, anaesthetic agent used, and patient's age, body weight and sex).

PACKS: Ampoules containing 10 mgm. in each 2 mls in packs of six and fifty.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.I., S.4A.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

EQUIPOSE capsules

MANUFACTURER: Pfizer, Ltd., Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Dark green and grey capsules (size no. 2) each containing 100 mgm. of hydroxyzine pamoate.

INDICATIONS: Anxiety reaction and tension states; menopausal symptoms; geriatric psychological problems; psychoneurotic manifestations and illnesses; premenstrual tension.

PRECAUTIONS: The potentiating action of Equipose must be taken into consideration when the drug is used in conjunction with central nervous system depressants (*see manufacturer's literature*).

DOSAGE: One daily or up to four in divided doses.

NOTES: During the first two or three days after treatment is initiated, the marked release from tension and apprehension may be accompanied by drowsiness and care should be exercised when driving or similar activities are contemplated during the period.

PACK: Bottle of fifty capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: Two-colour capsule, B4, B12, 22/32, —, M/—.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

FLUORETS ophthalmic strips

MANUFACTURER: Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Individually wrapped sterile ophthalmic strips the tips of which are impregnated with fluorescein sodium.

INDICATIONS: For diagnostic use in corneal abrasions and contact lens fitting.

METHOD OF USE: The tip of the impregnated paper strip should be moistened with tear fluid from lower fornix (alternatively sterile water or other sterile ophthalmic solution, e.g. Transol may be used) and applied to the conjunctiva as required. The patient should blink several times for best results.

PACK: Carton of 100 pieces.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

PREGSLIDE pregnancy test

MANUFACTURER: Princeton Laboratory Products Co., Princeton, N.J., United States.

DISTRIBUTOR: Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9.

DESCRIPTION: Two minute slide test for pregnancy testing, detecting chorionic gonadotrophin in the urine of pregnant women, and based on latex agglutination inhibition. Set for thirty tests comprises 1.5-ml. bottle of antiserum, 1.5-ml. bottle of antigen and glass slide.

METHOD OF USE: See *manufacturer's literature*.

STORAGE: Must be kept refrigerated at approximately 5°C.

SHELF LIFE: One year.

PACK: Complete kit suitable for thirty tests.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

DELEXIN syrup

MANUFACTURER: A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Orange-flavoured syrup containing in each 10 mls 100 mgm. of guaiphenesin and 25 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Acute and chronic bronchitis and allied conditions, including respiratory complications of infectious diseases in children.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be used during, or for two weeks following, completion of treatment with monoamine-oxidase inhibitors. Should be used with caution in the presence of ischaemic heart disease, hypertension and hyperthyroidism.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls three or four times daily. *Children* (6 years and over): One teaspoonful three times daily; (3 to 6 years): half a teaspoonful three times daily; (1 to 3 years): quarter to half a teaspoonful twice daily. The syrup may be diluted with an equal quantity of water.

PRECAUTIONS, ETC.: As for ephedrine derivatives.

SHELF LIFE: Two years.

PACKS: Bottle of 8 fl. oz. and dispensing pack of 1 litre.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

DIPLOMYCIN dusting powder

MANUFACTURER: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Dusting powder containing in each gram 250 units of zinc bacitracin and 1000 units of polymyxin B sulphate.

INDICATIONS: Treatment and prophylaxis of dermatological infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to the antibiotics.

PACKS: Plastic puffer bottles of 15 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

GALATON syrup

MANUFACTURER: A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Blackcurrant syrup containing in each 10 mls 20 mgm. of codeine phosphate and 25 mgm. phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Acute and chronic bronchitis and respiratory complications of infectious diseases in children.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be used during, or for two weeks following, completion of treatment with monoamine-oxidase inhibitors. Should be used with caution in ischaemic heart disease, hypertension and hyperthyroidism.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls three or four times daily, or two teaspoonfuls at night if only nocturnal suppression of cough is required. *Children* (6 years and over): half to one teaspoonful two to three times daily; (3 to 6 years), quarter to half a teaspoonful two to three times daily. The syrup may be diluted with an equal quantity of water.

PRECAUTIONS, ETC.: As for ephedrine derivatives and codeine.

SHELF LIFE: Two years.

PACKS: Bottle of 6 fl. oz. and dispensing pack of 1 litre.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., D.D.A.: (invoice only).

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

TETREX F capsules

MANUFACTURER: Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Orange capsules marked "Bristol" each containing tetracycline phosphate complex equivalent to 250 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride and 250,000 units of nystatin.

INDICATIONS: All infections due to tetracycline-sensitive organisms.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Allergy to tetracycline; renal impairment.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: 1 gm. daily in four divided doses of 250 mgm. *Children*: 25 mgm. per kilo daily in four divided doses. Severe infections may require higher doses.

NOTES: Use of tetracyclines during tooth development may cause discolouration of teeth.

SHELF LIFE: Eighteen months.

PACKS: Bottles of sixteen, 100 and 500 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE:

F1, 29/32, H, Ob, —, —, M/M.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

SOVON pressurised inhalant

MANUFACTURER: Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Waverley House, Aberdeen.

DESCRIPTION: Pressurised inhalant solution containing 0.35 per cent. w/v of isoprenaline hydrochloride in an inert propellant. Each depression of the unit adaptor releases a dose of 0.18 mgm. of isoprenaline hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Relief of bronchospasm in patients with chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma or emphysema.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypertension, thyrotoxicosis, acute coronary disease and cardiac asthma.

METHOD OF USE: The unit should be held upright. The patient should exhale, close the lips firmly round the mouthpiece, depress the adaptor to release a static cloud of solution into the buccal cavity, then inhale deeply. One or two inhalations should be made as required.

PRECAUTIONS: Overdosage may produce transient tachycardia, tremor and dizziness. Monoamine-oxidase inhibitors should not be prescribed concurrently and adrenaline should be avoided.

PACKS: Complete unit of refill fitted with plastic adaptor, or refill alone (330 doses).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

PYLURA suppositories

MANUFACTURER: Oppenheimer, Son & Co. Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: SUPPOSITORIES: Each containing 0.259 mgm. of adrenaline, 12.96 mgm. of beta-eucaine lactate and 12.96 mgm. of phenol in a bland excipient.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic relief of haemorrhoids.

METHOD OF USE: One suppository should be inserted as deeply as possible into the rectum every night and morning, and after the bowels have been emptied. In very painful cases *Pylura ointment* may be used as a lubricant prior to insertion of the suppository.

SHELF LIFE: Three years.

PACKS: Slide box of twelve suppositories.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.1.

FIRST ISSUED: August 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

RINUREL linctus

MANUFACTURER: Wm. R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Straw-coloured linctus containing in each 10 mls 300 mgm. of paracetamol, 25 mgm. of phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, 22 mgm. of phenyltoloxamine citrate and 10 mgm. pholcodine.

INDICATIONS: Relief of all symptoms of the common cold, especially when cough is concerned.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Because of the phenylpropanolamine content, should be used with caution in patients with hyperthyroidism, hypertension or diabetes.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls four times a day. *Children* (5-12 years): One teaspoonful four times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS: Drowsiness may be seen but is rare.

SHELF LIFE: Two years.

PACKS: Bottle of 4 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.1., S.7. Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

SALAPHENE gel

MANUFACTURER: Priory Laboratories, Ltd., Pyramid Works, West Drayton, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Transparent gel containing 3 per cent. of resorcinol monoacetate, 4.5 per cent. of salicylic acid and 0.4 per cent. of bithionol.

INDICATIONS: Topical treatment of acne vulgaris.

METHOD OF USE: After washing, should be applied sparingly to the affected areas night and morning. Should also be applied where there are signs of incipient development.

NOTES: Because of the tendency to "draw out" the inflamed papules the degree of eruption may appear to increase in some patients for a few days.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be kept away from the eyes. Treatment should be stopped if there is excessive and persistent erythema or irritation.

PACK: Tube of 20 gm.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

CLOMID tablets

MANUFACTURER: Merrell-National (Laboratories), Ltd., 20 Savile Row, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Beige coloured, round tablets, scored on one side, letter "M" in ring on obverse; packed in foil strips of ten; each tablet containing 50 mgm. of clomiphene citrate.

INDICATIONS: Induction of ovulation in anovulatory women desiring pregnancy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Pregnancy; liver disease; abnormal gynaecological bleeding.

DOSAGE: Initial course one tablet daily for five days (*see manufacturer's literature*).PRECAUTIONS: Careful investigation and selection of patients is mandatory. Possible adverse effects include hyperstimulation of the ovary and multiple pregnancy; hot flushes; abdominal pain or discomfort; eye symptoms, e.g. flashes or blurring of vision (*see manufacturer's literature*).

STORAGE: Should be protected from light, moisture and excessive heat.

PACKS: Carton of three foil strips each containing ten tablets.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription of hospital specialist only.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: F8, 12/32, P, R, F/F, B2, 354/H.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, November 5, 1966

TINADERM cream and powder

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: White *cream* containing 1 per cent. of tolnaftate in a vanishing cream base, and white, free-flowing *dusting powder* containing 1 per cent. of tolnaftate.INDICATIONS: Acute and chronic dermatophyte infections of the skin, including intractable infections with *Trichophyton rubrum*, particularly tinea pedis, tinea cruris, tinea corporis. The *powder* is indicated in moist areas.METHOD OF USE: The *cream* should be massaged into affected areas once or twice daily. The *powder* is for use on areas where perspiration is a problem or where maceration is present. It may also be sprinkled into footwear, socks and stockings.

PRECAUTIONS: Treatment should be discontinued if signs of hypersensitivity appear or if the skin condition deteriorates.

SHELF LIFE: Two years (cream and powder).

PACKS: *Cream*: Tube of 15 gm. *Powder*: Sprinkler tin of 50 gm.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE**New Products**

CLOMID tablets: F8, 12/32, P, R, F/F, B2, 354/H.

EQUIPOSE capsules: Two-colour, B4, B12, 22/32, —, M/—.

TETREX F capsules: F1, 29/32, H, Ob, —, —, M/M.

Products changed in appearance

BELLERGA tablets: D8, 8/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

CAFERGOT tablets: G7, 12/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

CEDILANID tablets: G8, 8/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

DESERIL tablets: D3, 8/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

DIABINESE 250 mgm. tablets: White, 12/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 348/351.

EQUIVERT tablets: C3, 9/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 348/353.

FELAMINE tablets: White, 14/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

FEMERGIN tablets: White, 8/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

HYDANTAL tablets: G8, 11/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

MELLERIL 10 mgm. tablets: White, 8/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

MELLERIL 25 mgm. tablets: White, 10/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

MELLERIL 50 mgm. tablets: White, 13/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

MELLERIL 100 mgm. tablets: White, 14/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

PLEXONAL tablets: White, 9/32, C, Tri, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

PURSENNID tablets: C11, 7/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

PREDNISONE (Pfizer) 1 mgm. tablets: White, 7/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 348/352.

TORECAN tablets: White, 9/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 355/—.

Additions to table of markings

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Current Views on Oral Contraception

500 DOCTORS ATTEND SPONSORED SYMPOSIUM

EIGHTEEN world authorities on oral contraception addressed an audience of about 500 doctors from all over the United Kingdom at what is claimed to have been one of the largest symposia ever held about the "pill." Held during the week-end October 29-30, the symposium was sponsored by G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks, and was held at Folkestone, Kent, under the title "International Symposium on Oral Gestogens and their Uses in General Medicine and Public Health."

An overall impression left by the speakers was that the known advantages of the oral contraceptives—their effectiveness and acceptability in the light of the consequences of pregnancy to the patient and society—outweighed the so-far unsubstantiated claims of hazardous effects.

First speaker was DR. C. R. GARCIA (University of Pennsylvania) who had collaborated with Doctors Pincus and Rock during the trials carried out in Puerto Rico in the early 1950's. He reviewed the human pharmacology of oral contraceptives and maintained that the side effects associated with them were merely hormonal actions of the steroids, and not pathological effects. To date, none of the purported adverse effects had been substantiated as more than coincidental. Most common of the side effects was nausea, which occurred particularly in the first cycle and perhaps again on changing products. There were also psychogenic causes for side effects, as had been shown by the occurrence of breakthrough bleeding in patients warned that that would happen. Discussing the mode of action of the "pill," he said that inhibition of ovulation, probably mediated through relative gonadotrophin inhibition, was probably the main action. However, with sequential therapy and particularly continuous therapy with micro doses of progestogens, alteration in gamete transport and gamete conditioning should be given serious attention.

Changes in Gynaecological Practice

PROFESSOR J. S. SCOTT (University of Leeds) spoke of the uses of progestogens in gynaecological practice and said that their introduction had done much in the past decade to transform gynaecology from a surgically based speciality to one largely concerned with drug therapy. He compared the results of using gestogens in the treatment of dysfunctional uterine bleeding with hysterectomy—an operational "tragedy" that could now usually be avoided in young women. Endometriosis and primary dysmenorrhoea were other indications, the latter having virtually disappeared from his outpatients clinic since the introduction of progestogens.

PROFESSOR C. E. FLOWERS (Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.) posed the question, "Why menstruate each month?" He described studies in which patients had

been given semi-continuous therapy with ethynodiol diacetate and the instruction to cease therapy if menstruation occurred and start a new course seven days later. The method gave the patient the ability to control her own menstruation instead of it controlling her. Pituitary and ovarian function and endometrial studies were carried out in four volunteers who had been on semi-continuous therapy for twenty-six months and the speaker produced evidence to show that recovery in each case was complete within three months following the discontinuance of the progestin. The results, he said, indicated why progestogens had such an effect on menstrual dysfunction. The therapy had maintained oestrogens and gonadotrophins at a low but constant level and had kept vascularity of the endometrium also at a low level. The method of contraception described was not, however, suitable for all women.

Oral Contraception After Pregnancy

The problem how long a mother should wait after having a baby before recommencing oral contraception was discussed by DR. A. SHARMAN (Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, Glasgow). He had set out to determine by studying endometrial biopsies in lactating and non-lactating women, when ovulation is re-established post-partum. The earliest day for which there was presumptive evidence of ovulation, he said, was the forty-second day post-partum, but there was also evidence that ovulation occurred pre-menstrually in some women—two women had not menstruated until ten weeks after ovulation had occurred. It was doubted, therefore, whether taking the "pill" as a contraceptive measure should be postponed until after the first menstrual period as was sometime suggested. He believed the start should be at the fifth week after delivery. In view of the seven-week delay for ovulation it would seem permissible to wait for the five weeks. A later speaker, DR. AVIVA WISEMAN (research director, Slough Family Planning Clinic) said that she now made it routine practice to give patients ten tablets six weeks post-partum with instructions to stop after taking them to induce a period. In her own paper Dr. Wiseman described six years' experience in using the "pill" on 4,000 women at Slough. She said that the birth rate in Buckinghamshire had fallen in 1965 and she hoped that might have been due to there being fewer unwanted pregnancies. There had also been a lowering of still-births and in the neo-natal mortality rate. The oral contraceptive had been accepted by all social groups, and the clinic had started a system of lay interviewing by trained workers that allowed more time to be devoted by the medical and nursing staff to examinations and patients' problems. Dr. Wiseman believed that the undoubted beneficial side effects of oral contraception were

largely responsible for its popularity (in particular, diminution of heavy flow, reduction of dysmenorrhoea and premenstrual tension, together with a general feeling of "being so much better").

Saving of Practice Time

DR. J. E. MURPHY (a general Practitioner in Northampton) described the influence that prescribing oral contraceptives had had on surgery attendance rates in his practice. He had gained the impression that the work load presented by patients receiving oral contraceptives had been lighter than that from other patients. Investigation had shown that, among 184 women, the attendance rate had dropped from 4.8 to 1.8 per year, representing a saving of 161 surgery hours per year. He had also gained the impression that members of patients' families also paid fewer visits to the surgery.

The effect of oral contraceptives on hepatic function, which has caused considerable disagreement among research workers in recent years, was discussed by DR. ROSEMARY MULLIGAN (Royal Free Hospital, London). She said that it could be predicted from their chemistry that all constituents of the "pill" could interfere with hepatic excretory function. At the Royal Free Hospital mestranol had been given to women with cirrhosis of the liver and to elderly women with thin bones. Their excretory capacity had been diminished, particularly in the first group. Further work had been carried out using the aspartic transaminase and bromsulphthalein tests on patients from the Slough clinic. The conclusions drawn from all the work had been that the drugs could undoubtedly affect liver functions, but reported cases of jaundice had all returned to normal, so such effects were reversible. Patients who had had jaundice of pregnancy showed the more severe effects, and it might be that the low dose was necessary to produce an effect in them would not affect other women, though higher doses might do so. Patients with chronic liver diseases also showed further effects very readily. Dr. Mulligan therefore believed that administration of the "pill" was contraindicated in cases of chronic established liver disease and where there was a past history of jaundice in pregnancy. There was no good evidence, she said, that alterations in liver function tests in young women taking the "pill" should limit its use for contraceptive purposes.

DR. V. WYNN (St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London) presented his recent findings on the effects of oral contraceptives on carbohydrate metabolism (see *C. & D.*, October 8, p. 364). He said that in about 15 per cent. of women steroid diabetes could be produced, which could lead to clinical diabetes mellitus if there were cortisol over-activity or known familial

disposition to diabetes mellitus. The two final speakers dealt with mass contraception programmes abroad. DR. L. S. SODHY (president, Federation of Family Planning Associations, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) said that, since malaria had been controlled, there had been a 3.1 per cent. per annum population growth in Malaysia and family planning had recently been accepted as a Government responsibility. Since the introduction of oral contraceptives into the family planning programme the numbers of patients seeking advice were increasing, and the drop-out rate had been reduced. Although the ideal oral contraceptive had not yet been found, such products had been most completely ousted the other types of contraception in Malaysia. There was a tendency to forget the advantages of the oral method. The speaker had been rather disappointed

with the intra-uterine contraceptive device because of the number of staff required to deal both with insertion and complaints from patients. However, not much work had been done on them in the speaker's country and trials had not been given up.

DR. S. D. KANITKAR (Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital, Bombay, India) described four years' experience of oral contraception in Bombay. She said there was considerable patient preference for the oral contraceptives in relation to other methods, followed by sterilisation and the I.U.C.D's. There was no significant difference in the rate of continuance of the "pill" according to social group, living standards, or education. Discussing the suggestion that patients in the lower social groups would tend to forget to take tablets, she said that, of 4,023 cycles, tablets had been missed in only

thirty-three cycles, usually during the first one or two.

During a panel discussion that closed the symposium, DR. GARCIA was asked about reports of enhanced fertility on stopping the "pill." He said that that finding in earlier trials had overlooked the fact that patients had then been selected who had had at least three children (i.e. were highly fertile). The evidence now was that those on the "pill" (i.e. unselected) had the same problems of conception as those using vaginal methods. An assertion by a questioner that the speakers had overlooked the problems of thrombophlebitis was answered by the panel by saying that, in patients at risk, the disadvantage of the oral contraceptive needed to be weighed against the consequences of a further pregnancy both to the patient and society.

PROGRESS IN RESEARCH ON ANIMAL HEALTH

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 29, p. 432)

At the conclusion of his address to the Pharmaceutical Society's agricultural and veterinary pharmacy groups meeting in Huntingdon on October 19, DR. R. LONG was asked whether coccidiosis in lambs might be attributed to infection from turkeys. He replied that the organisms were host-specific and the only drugs known to be useful both to animals and birds were sulphadiazine and sulphaquinoxaline. With the continued use of sulphaquinoxaline, the chances of coming across drug-resistant strains were increasing.

Final speaker was MR. E. G. HARRY, who spoke on the use of disinfectants in poultry management. He said that people were becoming more aware of the shortcomings of disinfectants, which had to be employed as only part of the overall management. If the impression were given that all disease problems could be overcome by applying a chemical to the house, that was a disservice to the farming community. The general rule for cleaning houses was first to dry-clean (to remove dust, etc.) then to wet-clean (further to remove contamination), with chemical disinfection as a final stage. The degree of the latter stage depended upon the amount of disease. However, signs of disease could be misleading, as a symptomless build-up in a flock might affect new stock brought in.

Properties of Disinfectants

Necessary properties of a disinfectant included speed of action, which was important on vertical surfaces where there was a rapid run-off, but less so in a dipping tank, and detergency, because the agent must penetrate dust and faecal matter. A number of disinfectants suffered from the defect that their effect had been measured on wet suspensions of bacteria. The compound must be active against viruses as well as bacteria, moulds and fungi, and many commercially available disinfectants had little antiviral activity. In poultry farming that was often the more important aspect, since a virus might sometimes

allow the introduction of a secondary bacterial infection. Other factors to be taken into consideration were toxicity (to the skin or by inhalation), corrosiveness (to metal fittings), pungency (if used near food), volatility (if the product was to be sprayed), and cost.

Low Antiviral Activity

Phenol and its homologues were cheap and had a wide spectrum, but tests at Houghton had shown them to have a relatively low antiviral activity. The chlorinated phenols, generally more active against Gram-positive organisms, were also usually more expensive. They had a narrow spectrum so that, for basic disinfection, crude coal-tar products, particularly black fluids, which had the advantage of detergency, were to be preferred.

The chlorine- and iodine-containing compounds included chloride of lime, sodium hypochlorite and organic chlorine compounds — some of them stable in dry form and unaffected by high pH, so that they could be used both for cleaning and disinfection. Chloramine-T and dichloramine-T were suitable for use in the presence of organic matter, but the chlorine and iodine compounds tended to lose their activity in the presence of organic matter and it was usually advisable to clean the surface before application unless the disinfectant was combined with a detergent. The compounds had the advantage of activity against viruses. The surface-active agents included the cationics (quaternary ammonium compounds), which were reactive physically, being rapidly adsorbed on to surfaces. Their activity was good against the Gram-positives, but not marked against Gram-negatives or spores. Claims about their activity against viruses conflicted but they were non-toxic, quick-acting and detergent. The anionics, including soap and domestic detergents, had detergent activity only. Non-ionics again had both anti-microbial and detergent properties.

Mr. Harry criticised the Rideal-Walker test as involving only one spe-

cies of bacterium and no moulds or viruses. It used wet suspensions, whereas disinfectants usually required to act on a dry surface, and it was limited to a particular time of action. Asked about an alternative, he said that tests had been carried out at Houghton on a dry-state test using disinfectant-impregnated filter papers, bacteriophage and test viruses, but there was no official test.

A questioner who asked about formaldehyde was told that it had broad spectrum of activity against bacteria, moulds and viruses and could be applied in a variety of ways, including solution and as a fumigant.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to chemists.

BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex: "Raise the bronchial barrier by prescribing Tetrex" (8-p. booklet).

CARLTON LABORATORIES (SOUTHERN), LTD., 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex: "Phyllox-G" (file card).

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: "The most powerful thiazide diuretic... Navidrex K" (16-p. booklet).

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex: "Tinderm... (tolnate) skin preparations" (file card).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "When tears are the presenting symptom... Protamyl (4-p. folder).

MERRELL-NATIONAL (LABORATORIES), LTD., 20 Saville Row, London, W.1: "Clomid" (31-p. booklet).

MOORE MEDICAL PRODUCTS, LTD., Waverley House, Aberdeen: "Isovon... pressurised isoprenaline inhalant" (file card).

PFIZER, LTD., Sandwich, Kent: "Equipose... for the tense, nervous and agitated patient" (file card).

PRIORY LABORATORIES, LTD., Pyramid Works, West Drayton, Middlesex: "Salaphene gel... the advanced treatment for acne vulgaris" (6-p. leaflet).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Alloferin... non-depolarizing muscle relaxant" (40-p. pamphlet).

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: "Delexin" and "Galaton" (file card).

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants.: "Rinurel linctus" (file card).

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2: Most CRUDE DRUGS were again in the doldrums during the week.

A feature was provided by Curacao ALOES, the price of which was sharply advanced. The firmer trend that began in the previous week with a 10s. per cwt. rise gathered apace, and both spot and forward quotations advanced by 80s. cwt. during the week. Most CINNAMON QUILLS were fractionally dearer, while in GINGERS there was no set pattern, some sources being dearer and some cheaper. IPECACUANHA quotations were mostly unchanged, but Costa Rican shippers were reported unable (or unwilling) to meet London bids for forward delivery. MERCURY prices continued to firm the average rate being £195 per flask (76 lb.) against £190 a week ago. ACONITE ROOT was one penny per lb. dearer on the spot and for shipment. PERU BALSAM was sixpence per lb. lower for spot and ninepence lower for shipment.

Weaker among ESSENTIAL OILS for forward delivery were Chinese CITRONELLA (down twopence.); LEMONGRASS (down sixpence per kilo); Chinese PEPPERMINT (sixpence per lb.) and Brazilian (by threepence per lb.). Dearer were Chinese ANISE, up one penny per lb. and spot PETITGRAIN by threepence.

MERCURIALS were advanced, though the new rates given below have not, according to the makers, reflected the latest price rise of the metal. A number of PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were included in a new list of items temporarily exempt from import duty for the period November 3-December 31 (see p. 438).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE.—Crystals, one-cwt lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 1s.; 500 gm. is 1s. 2d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 8½d.; 500 gm., 10d.

ALOIN.—Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s., per lb.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 10d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION (200-kilo drums) strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s. 1d. per kilo in paper sacks.

AMMONIUM NITRATE.—Crystals, 2s. 0½d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots, technical grade.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. 4½d. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—TRICHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 6s. 1d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. per kilo.

ATROPINE.—Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s.

BARIIUM SULPHATE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—			
Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ...	77 10	76 0	75 0
SALICYLATE ...	72 4	70 6	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71 10	70 0	69 0

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards in sacks. Granular, £56 10s.; crystals, £60; powder, £61; extra fine powder, £62 per ton. Less £1 in paper bags. Commercial from £46 10s. to £53 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £66 16s. 3d. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 10s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 20s.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—		
	Under 50 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM* ...	6 3	5 8
SODIUM ...	6 3	5 8
AMMONIUM ...	7 2	6 7

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works. PREPARED powder, £22 10s. per ton.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo in 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

CHLOROFORM.—35-litre lots in winchesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Water soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 250s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLOROXYLENOL.—B.P.C. 5s. 10d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CITRATES.—(Per kilo):—
*Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

	50 kilos	250 kilos	1,000 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM ...	5 4	4 10	4 8
POTASSIUM...	5 7	5 1	4 11
IRON AND AMMONIUM ...	9 8	9 4	9 1

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9 cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 152s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—			
Quantity	1 kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C. ...	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM ...	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1

IRON SALTS.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo; CARBONATE (SACCHARATED), B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d. lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. lb.; GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in

1-cwt. lots; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 50-kilos, 7s. 4d. per kilo; PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 7d. per kilo;—QUININE CITRATE, 6s. per oz. in 100-oz. tin, nominal; SUB-CARBONATE, 100-kilos, 6s. 0½d. per kilo; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra; exsiccated, 1-cwt., 126s., 5-cwt., 121s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.—One-ton lots: LIGHT, 129s.; HEAVY, 148s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.—Crystals in 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 10d. per kilo.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 4s. 1d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 8d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 4s. per lb., 1-ton, 3s. 9d.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE.—Tribasic, B.P.C., 1949, 10s. 1d. per kilo, in sacks; DIHYDROGEN, 9s. kilo for 50-kilo lots.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots from £21 to £25 per ton. Exsiccated, £61 per ton, ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). Under 5-cwt. lots, 4s. 3d.; 1-ton, 3s. 6d.

MERCURY SALTS.—Per kilo for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED powder, 137s. 2d.; PERCHLORIDE, 118s. 3d.; SUBCHLORIDE, 136s. 3d.; OXIDES, yellow, 142s. 6d. and red, 147s. 6d. IODIDE (25 kilo lots), 99s. 6d.

TALC.—B.P.C. in 1-ton lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 25s. 11d. per kilo., c.i.f.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE.—The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES.—Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £251 and B.S.S., £253. BUTYL, £128; ETHYL, £103; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £105 and pure, £108; ISOPROPYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—12-ton lots £103 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE.—One-ton lots spot £68 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL.—One-ton lots in drums, £123 per ton and one-drum lots, £132 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.—Four-ton lots, in drums £84 per ton.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—Commercial grade £17 2s. 9d. per ton ex works, in carboys.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.—Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. per gall.; in bulk, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE.—One-ton lots, £103 per ton.

NAPHTHALENE.—Contract rates for large quantities of phthalic grade are about £24 per ton in bulk, ex works.

PHTHALATES.—Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums: DI-BUTYL, £153; DI-ISOBUTYL, £148; DI-ETHYL, £171; DI-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, from £88 per ton.

SODA ASH.—Four-ton lots, from 330s. per ton delivered.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (super-fine), £287. ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spot. Spanish *napellus*, 3s. r lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f., nominal.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 23s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese star, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid, f.a.q. for shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 5s.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f. and Curacao, 0s. spot shipment, 365s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, s., c.i.f.; spot, 28s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. lot, 13s.; shipment, 9s., c.i.f.; PERU: sasier at 17s., spot; shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. 9d. per lb., spot; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. HERB, 3s. 6d., spot; ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1.7d., c.i.f.

BENZOLIN.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot 27 per cwt.

BUCHU.—Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.; shipment cleared.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPORH.—B.P. powder for shipment, 4.4d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 9d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens 6s. 6d., spot; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f. lime seed for shipment, 32s., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 6d.

CASCARA.—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, 245s. per cwt. offered at 245s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 300s., duty paid.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, on spot 3s. 4d. per lb.; shipment 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot, 380s. per cwt., shipment, 300s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 400s., spot; shipment, 310s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Bark, Seychelles, 135s. cwt. spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.; QUILLS (c.i.f., per lb.). Ceylon; five 0's, 10s. 3d.; firsts, 12d.; seconds, 9s.; quillings, 5s. 6d.

COCILANA.—Bark, 3s. 3d. per lb., on the spot. Scarce.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isle liver-grey, 15s. 6d. spot, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; black brilliant, 17s. 6d., spot, 16s. 6d., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s., spot, and 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal, continental, 9s., spot.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 75s., spot; c.i.f. not offering; peeled, 185s., spot and 160s., c.i.f. African, spot, 225s., shipment, 10s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 272s. 6d., shipment, not offering; Cochinchina, spot, 220s.; shipment, new-crop for December-January, 55s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 87s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 174s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s. Argentine, 125s. to 30s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. per lb., c.i.f., spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 61s., spot; shipment normally 57s. c.i.f., Colombian, spot, 52s. 6d. shipment 1s., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 7.4d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 7d. c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2.4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums, Commercial grades from 1s. 7.4d.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. American, 12s. per lb. spot and 11s., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spot £190 to £200 per flask of 76-lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 6s. 6d. spot; sound unsorted, 9s. 3d. and shipment 7s. 9d., f.o.b.; 80s, 10s., f.o.b. East Indian spot; b.w.p., 6s.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; 110's, 9s. 1.4d., c.i.f.; 80's, 10s. 3d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10.4d.; Spanish, 4s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 5d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 4.4d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 9.4d. spot; shipment, 2s. 7.4d., c.i.f. Black Brazilian grade one, 3s. 1.4d., duty paid; Black Malabar, 317s. 6d., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi* 200s., per cwt. spot; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 8s. 6d. to 30s. per lb. spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 750s. per lb.; Rio, 720s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). **ANISE.**—Turkish, 187s. 6d., duty paid. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch, 150s., spot. **CELERY.**—Indian, 150s., spot; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. **CORIANDER.**—Firm, spot, Moroccan, 105s., duty paid. No Rumanian whole seed offering, splits quoted at 95s., duty paid; shipment, Moroccan 95s., c.i.f. quoted. **CUMIN.**—Spot, Cyprian, 295s.; Indian, 292s. 6d.; Moroccan, 295s., duty paid. **DILL.**—Indian, 115s., spot; shipment, 85s., c.i.f. **FENNEL.**—Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, Chinese, 110s.; Indian, 127s. 6d., c.i.f. **FENUGREEK.**—Moroccan is in short supply on spot at 85s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. **MUSTARD.**—English new crop, 60s. to 29s. 6d., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot from 29s. to 36s. per lb.; shipment, 29s. upwards, c.i.f.

SENNA.—(Per lb. Tinnevely LEAVES), spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment; No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. **PODS** Tinnevely hand-picked quoted from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4.4d.; manufacturing, 1s. 3d., shipment, 1s. 2d., c.i.f. Alexandria pods: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 3s. 9d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombé is nominal on the spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX.—Spot, 25s. per lb.; shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 6s., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £215 to £225 per cwt.; No. 2, £180 to £205.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger quoted at 100s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 265s., per cwt.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f. Continental root, 530s., spot; shipment, 515s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). **BEES'**—Dar-es-Salaam, 490s. nominal, shipment no offers. **CANDELILLA**, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. **CARNAUBA**, fatty grey, spot, 270s.; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 475s.; shipment, 420s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot supplies cleared; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese 9s. 4d. per lb. spot, shipment 9s. c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian spot, 18s. 6d., per lb.; shipment, nominal.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 370s. to 400s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

CAMPORH, WHITE.—Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CELERY SEED.—Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200's.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon spot 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 7d., c.i.f.; Formosan 4s. 5d. in bond and 4s. 10.4d. c.i.f.; Chinese 4s. in bond; 4s. 3d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 10.4d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 10.4d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall drums is 12s. per gall, plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 9s. 6d. per kilo spot; shipment, 9s. 1.4d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 90s., spot; Algerian, 75s.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—West Indian small lots on spot at 12s. 9d. per lb.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. is 38s. per lb. wood, 6s. per lb.

LAVANDIN.—From 18s. per lb., as to quality.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—From 32s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 73s.-74s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 23s. 3d. per kilo; shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.; Sicilian bitter, 65s.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 11s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 56s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. 3d. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 12s. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish unobtainable on the spot.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME.—Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45-50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1: THYMOL and CITRIC ACID are in good demand among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS but there are no important price changes. Among CRUDE DRUGS COPAIBA BALSAM continued to lose ground declining 5 cents to \$0.95-1.00 per lb. SPEARMINT OIL prices are about \$1 lower than those in effect a week ago, standing at \$10.00-10.75 per lb. spot.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," October 26, No. 4600

For chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry (1) and for preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

FARMON, 893,156-57, DI-FARMON, 893,158-59, DIFARMON, 893,160-61, by Farm Protection Ltd., Harrogate, Yorks.

For cosmetics, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

PURE MAGI, B870,976, by Max Factor & Co. Hollywood, U.S.A.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, cosmetic preparations, soaps; non-medicated toilet preparations for the teeth and hair (3)

Device with word BURBERRYS, B875,800, by Burberrys, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For non-medicated toilet creams (3)

NUVEX, 892,611, by Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London, S.W.9.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, and non-medicated preparations for the hair (3)

SHANTEYA, 894,403, by Parfums de Soïsel (U.K.), Ltd., London, E.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; materials for stopping teeth; dental wax; disinfectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

VERNASE, 874,717, by Taisho Pharmaceutical, K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations containing phenobarbitone (5)

PURPHEN, 882,527, by A. H. Robins Co., Inc., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

For deodorants in stick form (5)

MENNEN SPEED STICK, 887,512, by Mennen Co., Morris Township, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For preparations in granular form and packed in 50 lb containers, for killing weeds (5)

HYDON, 887,572, by Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

CORT-SOL, B889,086, by Marcus Agencies, Ltd., Belfast, 4, N. Ireland.

For infants', invalids' and dietetic foods, all containing milk powder (5)

PROLAC, 889, 576, by Cow & Gate, Ltd., Guildford, Surrey.

For steroid hormone preparations for topical use (5)

TOPILAR, 890,895, by Syntex Corporation, Panama.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland (5)

FAMCODEL, 891,317, by Optrex, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

PIPROLITE, 892,612, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances (5)

ESTOMUL-S, 892,724, by Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

AKVIT, 893,546, by Anasco Arznei-und Gesundheitspflegemittel, G.m.b.H., Weisbaden, Germany.

For insecticides, herbicides (5)

KUMULUS, 895,743, by Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany.

For Razor blades (8)

SILVO SUPER BLADE, 895,675, by Midland Overseas Trading Co., London, N.W.1.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

TELYX-TENDER, B890,531, by Regency, Cameras, Ltd., London, N.W.6.

For trusses for use in the pophyllaxis or treatment of hernia (10)

SLIPERNIA, 892,947, by L'Institut Herniaire de Lyon, Lyon, France.

For toilet paper (16)

DOWNEX, 894,458, by Peek, Winch & Tod, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For animal foodstuffs and preparations for use as nutritional additives to animal foodstuffs (31)

CYFAC, 894,025, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," Oct. 26

Process and apparatus for freezing and freeze drying liquid substances. S.E.C. Seffinga Engineering Co., N.V. 1,050,032.

Sealing ring for a post-surgical drainage pouch. Hollister Inc., 1,050,070.

Manufacture of anhydrous sodium sulphate. Courtaulds, Ltd., 1,050,118.

Granular detergent compositions. Procter & Gamble, Ltd., 1,050,127.

Process for preparing para- (hydroxyalkoxy) benzoic acids. Dow Chemical Co., 1,050,136.

Methad and apparatus for producing phosphorus pentasulphide Knapsack A.G. 1,050,137.

Process for the production of basic nicotinic acid esters. H. Krewel-Leuffen G.m.b., 1,050,177.

Substituted 4-methoxy-benzamids. Gedeon Richter, 1,050,198.

Analgesic compounds and compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,050,221.

Benzomorphan derivatives and processes for their production. J. R. Geigy A.G., 1,050,227.

Razor blades. Safety razor blades. Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., 1,050,241-42-43-44.

Granular fertilisers. Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd., 1,050,248.

Amphetamine derivatives. John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., 1,050,249.

Transparency frames and means for loading transparencies into such frames. H. Reidel, 1,050,278.

Hydrobromination process. Procter & Gamble Co., 1,050,280.

Process for the production of a granulated NPK-fertiliser. Mannesmann A.G. 1,050,281.

Process for the production of quaternary organic phosphonium compounds. Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G. 1,050,289.

Diamidines. O. Dann, 1,050,302.

Recovery of copper from cyanide solutions. American Cyanamid Co. 1,050,303.

1-Substituted-3-cyclahexene antibiotics. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,050,371.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable, (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 7.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

ALLOFERIN. — *Chemistry:* Diallyl nor-toxiferine dichloride. The drug is a derivative of toxiferine, one of the calabash curare alkaloids, and has a basically similar muscle-relaxant action, though with a shorter duration of effect. After injection of the drug there is a latent period of 3-4 minutes, after which muscle relaxation occurs and lasts for 15-20 minutes. If a longer action is required further, but smaller, doses may be given, as repeated doses may have a cumulative effect. The action may be antagonised by neostigmine and related drugs, but in practice such reversal is not often required. Inhalation anaesthetics such as halothane (Fluothane), ether and cyclopropane potentiate the action of Alloferin, and the dose should be reduced accordingly. Barbiturates and other drugs used for pre-medication do not appear to influence the muscle-relaxant, action. Alloferin is of value as an alternative to other relaxants in surgery, but the

action is too short for the drug to be useful clinically in the treatment of tetanus.

CLOMID. — *Chemistry:* 2 [p-(2-chloro-1,2-diphenylvinyl) phenoxy] triethylamine dihydrogen citrate. This compound, to which the name clomiphene citrate has been applied, is related to certain other pharmacologically active drugs with a tri-aryl-ethylene structure, such as the oestrogen chlorotrianisene. The compound has a powerful action on the ovulatory mechanism, and in anovulatory patients may induce signs of ovulation in a high proportion of women. The effect is mediated by an increased output of pituitary gonadotrophins, which in turn stimulate the ovarian follicle and development of the corpus luteum. It is possible that the action is also linked with the antagonism of endogenous oestrogen, as high levels of such oestrogen could inhibit the production of gonadotrophins. The stimulant effect of clomiphene on ovulation has considerable medical and social value, as it may make pregnancy possible in patients who have not conceived because of ovulatory failure. It is most likely to succeed when the level of circulating oestrogen is high, and is ineffective where there is a primary ovarian failure. Patients must be selected carefully, and the possibility that a multiple pregnancy may occur should be kept in mind by both physician and patient.

EQUIPOSE. — *Chemistry:* hydroxyzine pamoate. The base hydroxyzine is well known as Atarax and is used to reduce tension and anxiety in emotional states, and to relieve psychosomatic manifestations. Atarax is presented as the hydrochloride, but formulation with pamoic acid, which is a complex dinaphthylmethane dicarboxylic acid (sometimes referred to as embonic acid), results in a compound with a less intense but more extended action. That lower level of activity is associated with a reduced frequency of side-effects, and a twice-daily dose is usually sufficient to reduce tension and anxiety without loss of mental alertness.

TINADERM. — *Chemistry:* O-2-naphthyl-N-methyl-m-tolyl-thiocarbamate, otherwise known as tolinaftate. The drug was synthesised during a systematic search for new fungicides and is active against many common pathogenic fungi, including trichophyton, microsporon and epidermaphyton and some strains of aspergillus. *Candida albicans* is not affected by tolinaftate, many strains of aspergillus are immune, and the drug has no antibacterial action. Secondary invaders of fungus infections may, however, disappear when the primary cause of the skin infection is removed. Tolinaftate is well tolerated and is effective against many dermatophytes but in scalp and nail ringworm it may be necessary to combine treatment with the systemically acting antifungal drug griseofulvin in order to achieve a full response.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office.

C. J. CLARKE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing, and wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Subscribers: William J. Reichman, 10 Kingsdown Avenue, London, W.3, and Donald E. G. Wing.

ELEGANCE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Buller C. Ansell, Doris D. Ansell, John J. Dalton, M.P.S., David Goodeyear and Richard D. Ansell. R.O.: 8 Aldsworth Parade, Goring by Sea, Sussex.

J. T. ROBERTS (THORNABY), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of retail chemists, etc. Directors: Joseph C. Turton Roberts, Joseph M. H. Turton Roberts and John C. Turton Roberts. R.O.: Bramley Cottage, Weston under Wetherley, Leamington Spa.

N.P.U.H. DEVELOPMENT, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Peter R. Allen and Michael C. Wallis, 66 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 7

BRIGHTON SECTION CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry lecture theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, at 6 p.m. Dr. R. A. Jeffreys on "The Chemistry of Colour Photography."

COLCHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lecture room, public library, Colchester, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. A. Herzzheimer (senior lecturer in pharmacology, London Hospital Medical College) on "Sedatives, Tranquillisers and Antidepressants." (lecture series).

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Victoria hall, Sheeppote Road, Harrow, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. H. S. Bean (Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "Preservation of Pharmaceuticals against Microbial Contamination."

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Adelphi hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. B. Grossett on "The Practice Committee and its Work." (Mr. Grossett is a former chairman of the committee).

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coronation room, Wedgewood Restaurant, Abingdon Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Mr. K. Jenkins, (a member of Council) on "The Planned Distribution of Pharmacies."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical institute, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. S. Walker on "Colour Photo-micrography."

STOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, John Wyeth & Brothers, Ltd., Maidenhead, Berks., at 8.15 p.m. Mr. A. C. Fraser, on "Some Interesting local Birds." (Non-members welcome).

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. Thorp (immediate past president, Stockport Photographic Society) on "Hints to Better Photography for the Amateur."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppell Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Sir G. Wilson on "The Hazards of immunization. I."

Tuesday, November 8

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Alexander MacGregor lecture suite, Dental Hospital, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham, 4, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. H. Oliver (head of school of Pharmacy, Sunderland Technical College) on "Drugs which Stimulate the Brain."

CHELTENHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Ucal Works, Cheltenham, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. E. Sparshott (a member of Council) on "What is Right with the Council."

DONCASTER AND GOOLE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Planet room, Danum hotel, Doncaster, at 8.15 p.m. Annual meeting.

EAST KENT, THANET AND FOLKESTONE BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, County hotel, Canterbury, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary of the Society) "Recruitment and Education of Pharmacists."

GREAT YARMOUTH, AND LOWESTOFT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Harness room, Crown hotel, Lowestoft, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. B. Coulson (a member of the Executive) on "General N.H.S. Matters."

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Civic College, Rope Walk, Ipswich, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. G. Carter (Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.) on "The Artificial Regulation of Human Fertility."

LEICESTER BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Midland hotel, Princess Road, Leicester, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing (Assistant Secretary, N.P.U.) on "Staff Training."

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. D. Stephenson, on "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Delayed and Sustained Release Preparations."

"MEDICINES — WITH CARE" EXHIBITION, Vestry hall, Mitcham, Surrey, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Until November 12.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR QUALITY AND RELIABILITY, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, Lancs. National Conference on "Profiting by Quality and Reliability." Until November 10.

NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Beale's restaurant, Holloway Road, London, N.7 at 7.45 p.m. Mr. Long (pharmacy planning executive, N.P.U.) on "Pharmacy Modernisation."

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Southcote hotel, Reading, at 8 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions and film evening.

RHYL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, at 8 p.m. "Any Questions." Panel: Mrs. O. J. Ash (pharmacy dept., Liverpool College of Technology); Mr. J. E. Roberts (City Hospital, Chester) and Mr. C. F. Ross (Evans Medical, Ltd.). Question master Mr. J. N. Roberts (Branch chairman).

ROMFORD AND SOUTHEAST BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Macarthy's, Ltd., Chesham Close, Romford, 2.30 - 7.30 p.m. Miss E. Hulton, on "Measuring and Fitting of Drug Tariff Appliances."

SHEFFIELD BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Committee room, Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield, at 7 p.m. Professor R. Kilpatrick, on "Adverse Reactions to Drugs."

SWANSEA SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry lecture theatre, University College, Swansea, at 4.30 p.m. Professor S. Shibata on "Chemistry and Biosynthesis of Some Fungal Metabolites."

Wednesday, November 9

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Barrow's banqueting suite, Auchinleck Square, Five Ways, Birmingham, 15, at 8 p.m. Dance. Tickets (price 21s. each) are available from Miss E. A. Skew, Pharmaceutical Department, General Hospital, Birmingham, 4.

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.15 p.m. Dr. E. S. Garnett on "The Diagnostic Application of Radio-isotopes."

BOURNEMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Skyway hotel, West Quay Road, Southampton, at 7.15 p.m. Mid-southern regional conference. Mr. W. M. Darling (a member of Council) and Mr. W. T. Rees (a member of the Executive, National Pharmaceutical Union) on "Advertising and other matters of interest to the General Practice of Pharmacology." (Note change of venue).

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Arnhem gallery, Fairfield halls, Croydon, at 6.45 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (price £2 5s. each) available from Mr. H. R. Gilby, 20 Bywood Avenue, Shirley, Croydon.

DUBLIN SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry department, at 7.45 p.m. Professor S. Shibata on "Chemistry and Biosynthesis of Some Fungal Metabolites."

DURHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ramside Hall hotel, Belmont, Durham, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets (price 30s. each) are available from Mr. L. Wood, 33 Westfield Road, Bishop Auckland, Durham.

HULL AND EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Balmforth Memorial lecture theatre, College of Technology, Hull, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. Teeling-Smith (director, Office of Health Economics) on "The Economic Future of Pharmacy."

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull hotel, Westgate, Peterborough, at 8 p.m. Speaker from the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, Nottingham.

ROMFORD AND SOUTHEAST BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, "Measuring and Fitting of Drug Tariff Appliances." For details see Tuesday.

SOCIETY OF INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY, 26 Portland Place, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Papers being presented "Computer Processes of Gas Chromatography" and "On-Line Analysers Used with Computers."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. 'Open Forum.'

Thursday, November 10

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, College House, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Annual re-union. Tickets (price 8s. 6d. each) are available from Dr. J. Walker, at the College.

FIFE AND STIRLING BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Regal restaurant, Stirling, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Howells (a member of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive) on "Advertising, and the Pharmacist."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. W. Watson Buchanan, on "Current Concepts in the Treatment of Arthritis."

HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Aldington (vice-president of the Society) on "The Society and You."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropolitan hotel, Westgate, Wakefield, at 8 p.m. Film evening arranged by Abbott Laboratories, Ltd.

LIVERPOOL AND NORTH WESTERN SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Technical College, Kingsway, Widnes, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. G. Fishburn on "Quality and Safety of Synthetic Drugs."

ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 4.30 p.m. Sir H. Hartley, on "John Dalton and the Atomic Theory."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, New Crown hotel, South Shields, at 8 p.m. Dinner, followed by Dr. Graham, on "Acupuncture."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. P. A. L. Chapple (senior psychiatrist, St. John's Hospital, Battersea) on "Drug Addiction."

Friday, November 11

GLASGOW SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry department, University of Glasgow, at 4 p.m. Professor S. Shibata on "Chemistry and Biosynthesis of some Fungal Metabolites."

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rougemont hotel, Exeter, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. Boarer, (area sales representative, Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd.) on "Polaroid (U.K.) and their 1967 Programme."

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Liverpool, New Building, College of Technology, Byrom Street, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. W. E. Court, on "The Role of Pharmacognosy in Modern Pharmaceutical Education."

SALISBURY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Old House restaurant, 47 New Street, Salisbury, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Saturday, November 12

NORTH OF ENGLAND AND NORTH-EAST SECTIONS, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Barnard Castle, co. Durham, at 12.45 p.m. Works visit and Mr. D. C. N. Adamson on "Pharmaceutical Analysis today."

Advance Information

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Eccleston hotel, Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1. Social evening, December 1. Tickets (price 35s. each) are obtainable from Mr. S. J. Turner, 809 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10.

PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Flemings hotel, Half Moon Street, London, W.1. Dinner followed by Lord Balmie on "Mental Health." December 7. Tickets 70s. each.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THE opinion that Ambilhar (CIBA Laboratories, Ltd.), although its effectiveness compares favourably with established remedies, is unsuitable for mass treatment of adults with *schistosoma mansoni* infection (endemic in tropical areas) has been given by workers in Tanzania. The drug was given at 25 mgm./kilo body weight/day for seven days to ninety-two African patients from the Mwanza area. Patients were classified as having light, moderate-to-severe, or very heavy infection. Follow-up studies carried out after two and four months showed the highest cure rate (as judged by absence of eggs in the stools using three methods of estimation) were greatest in those with light infections. In those not cured a considerable reduction in egg load was observed. Higher egg loads in some patients at the four-month follow-up were interpreted as due to re-infection. Severe drug reactions occurred in six patients including epileptiform seizures, psychoses and epistaxis (nose-bleeding). All but one patient recovered within a few days of cessation of therapy the exceptional case took rather longer. Children tolerated the drug better than adults. (*B.M.J.*, October 29, p. 1047).

PROPRANOLOL failed to reduce the mortality rate following myocardial infarction in two trials reported from Britain and Denmark. In 1965 it was suggested by one worker that the drug was capable of bringing about a significant

reduction in mortality (see C. & D., September 25, 1965, p. 330) and that the reason might be correction of arrhythmias and reduction of contractility, allowing more effective use of oxygen by the heart muscle. Now, workers at King's College Hospital, London, have carried out a controlled trial in 114 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. The treated group was given 20 mgm. of propranolol six-hourly for forty-eight days and the control group placebo tablets. Mortality at twenty-eight days was 23.2 per cent. in the treated group and 24.1 per cent. in the control group, and there was a significant increase in certain arrhythmias in the treated group. The authors concluded that propranolol should not be used routinely in the management of the condition. In a similar trial carried out in 110 patients at the County and City Hospital, Odense, the treated patients received 10 mgm. of propranolol four times daily for fourteen days. The incidence of arrhythmia was at the same level in both treated and control groups and mortality was also of the same order, regardless of time. Thirty per cent. of treated patients died and 33 per cent. of the control patients. (*Lancet*, October 29, pp. 917 and 920.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

LYSOZYME. The structure of. *Science J.*, November, p. 55.

THE DETERMINATION OF HYDROXYL VALUES. Rapid method for. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, October 14, p. 625.

ERROR IN UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. Spectral slit width and other sources of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, October 14, p. 641.

PROPRANOLOL. A controlled trial of, in acute myocardial infarction. *Lancet*, October 29, p. 917.

PROPRANOLOL. Absence of prophylactic effect of, in myocardial infarction. *Lancet*, October 29, p. 920.

CORTICOSTEROID withdrawal in rheumatoid arthritis. *Lancet*, October 29, p. 935.

AMBILHAR. Clinical trial with, in *Schistosoma mansoni* infections in Tanzania. *Brit. Med. J.*, October 29, p. 1047.

NITRITE toxicity to plants. *Nature*, October 29, p. 528.

PARENTERAL ERYTHROMYCIN. The use of in the treatment of bovine mastitis. *Vet. Rec.*, October 29, p. 508.

POWDERED ISAPGOL HUSK as a binder for compressed tablets. *The Pharmacist*, September 1966, p. 13.

DOSAGE DESIGN. Biological factors in. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, August 30, p. S68.

SINGLE-TABLET STERIOD ASSAYS. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, August 30, p. S73.

CYTOSOLASINS and cell mechanics. *New Scientist*, October 27, p. 170.

STERIOD ANALYSIS. Automation of *Science*, October 7, p. 77.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES. Detection and measurement of. *Science*, October 7, p. 93.

ZONAL CENTRIFUGES and other separation systems. *Science*, October 7, p. 103.

STERILIZATION by electrohydraulic treatment. *Science*, October 7, p. 155.

WILLS

MR. W. ATKINSON, M.P.S., Newholme, Park Lane, Lane End, High Wycombe, Bucks, left £4,716 (£4,388 net).

MISS E. M. CHAMBERS, Buckfield House Nursing Home, Lyme Regis, Dorset, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1925, left £33,076 (£32,893 net).

MR. T. A. GREEN, M.P.S., 5 Vicarage Street, St. Peters, Broadstairs, Kent, left £4,955 (£4,905 net).

MR. D. C. JONES, M.P.S., 2 Gilkes Crescent, Dulwich Village, London, S.E.21, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1900, left £23,866 (£23,742 net).

MR. C. A. B. KEMBERY, Orchardlea, Hill Street, Kingswood, Glos, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1928, left £97,135 (£93,219 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—November 13-19

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-East	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka Seltzer ...	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	8/200	5/200	8/300	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200
Anadin ...	3/90	2/60	2/60	26/0	3/67	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	3/90
Askit powders and tablets ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—
Bisodol ...	5/35	—	4/28	—	3/21	—	—	—	6/30	—	4/20	—	—	—
Contact 400 ...	4/120	3/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	4/120	3/90	1/30	4/120	2/60	2/60	4/120	—	—
Dentu-Creme ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60
Disprin ...	1/30	2/30	2/45	3/60	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/30	1/35	3/60	2/45	—	2/45
Euthymol tooth-paste ...	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	2/60	—	—	—
Farlene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—
Farley's rusks ...	—	—	4/97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—
Fennings junior aspirins ...	—	—	5/75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiery Jack ...	—	—	4/59	—	6/120	—	4/59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glymiel protective hand cream ...	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill's sore-throat lozenges ...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather ...	4/120	4/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	5/150	3/90	4/120	3/90	4/120	—	—
Lemon Nulon ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Loxene shampoo ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	2/60	—
Owbridge's cough mixture ...	4/60	3/45	4/60	—	3/45	3/45	3/45	4/60	—	4/60	—	—	—	3/45
Penetrol inhalant ...	1/7	2/14	2/14	—	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Pink Nulon ...	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—	1/30
Polaroid Swinger camera ...	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	1/30	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	—	3/90
Ronson Escort hairdryer ...	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	7/315	—
San Izal bleach ...	—	—	—	—	—	4/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparklets syphons ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Topsy baby cream ...	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitalis ...	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	3/90	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	—
Wonder Set ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR OCTOBER 1966

1343 DW) existing entry			
1343 DW)			
16 AI	—		
ur (16 AGL)			
film CN17 special			
standard cassette	20exp	—	
	12exp	—	
Roll	—		
film 127, 120,			
reel film CT18			
in cassette	20exp	—	
	36exp	—	
Roll	—		
film 127, 120,			
Reel 5			
Reel 5	25ft	—	
Reel 8	CK17	—	
Reel 10	25ft	—	
Reel 11	50ft	—	
Reel 12	100ft	—	
Reel 13	Culver (1437 ACC)		
Reel 14	Geet ge	32	0
Reel 15	99 Henleys		
Reel 16	istributors 1545 Vestric)		
Reel 17	clusive dressings		
Reel 18	gates		
Reel 19	25 OD/14	35	0
Reel 20	100 OD/14	123	0
Reel 21	sons (681 K)		
Reel 22	ersons (109 BCL)		
Reel 23	cream tin loz	8	6
Reel 24	jar 1½oz		
Reel 25	mixture		
Reel 26	1071 Robins)		
Reel 27	ables with vit. C.		
Reel 28	30	142	0
Reel 29	n (1074 Roche) tsis4A		
Reel 30	mules 10 mg/ml		
Reel 31	ills	6	10
Reel 32	50	78	0ea
Reel 33	(105BTD)		
Reel 34	pray	26	10
Reel 35	Solaire (525 Golden)		
Reel 36	ee plastic bottle 65	2	
Reel 37	e (117BPL)		
Reel 38	ts	500	275
Reel 39	ct (1053 Rexall)		0ea
Reel 40	ch pastilles	17	6
Reel 41	Philippe (48 AP)		
Reel 42	le bath and		
Reel 43	agne set	27	53
Reel 44	lorant		
Reel 45	fumed	23	17
Reel 46	ill	29	13
Reel 47	(1343 DW)		
Reel 48	ara Autoset 35		
Reel 49	ea		
Reel 50	light Anscolite		
Reel 51	hrome (1343 DW) existing		
Reel 52	hrome (1343 DW) existing		
Reel 53	s 50 A5A		
Reel 54	mm	12exp.	—
Reel 55		20exp.	—
Reel 56		36exp.	—
Reel 57	ay loader		
Reel 58	oll		
Reel 59	s 100 A5A		
Reel 60	mm	12exp.	—
Reel 61		20exp.	—
Reel 62	s 200 A5A		
Reel 63	mm	20exp.	—
Reel 64		36exp.	—
Reel 65	k (747 Leo)ts4B		
Reel 66	ouples 1500 i.u.		
Reel 67		3	23
Reel 68		10	75
Reel 69	3000 i.u.		
Reel 70		3	44
Reel 71		10	135
Reel 72			0ea
Reel 73			9ea
Reel 74			0ea
Reel 75			0ea

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



Carisoma (144 Wallace)†s4B				egg				3 6				11½ 6				Emko (506 Gerhardt)			
tablets compound				cocktail				21 0				(6 doz.) 6				refill 60gm			
50	90	0	25	0	13	4										17	4ea	—	
250	35	9ea	9	11ea	63	7													
Carmen (229 Carmen)				twinkle glints				10 4				2 10				1 6			
electric hair rollers				Chemico (302 Chemico)				household cleaner											
model "7"				med.				21 3				—				2 4½			
"11"				large				35 6				—				3 11			
carry case				No. 6 tin				82 0				—				9 2			
"17"				28 lb.				21 6ea				—				28 8			
"18"				D Chilvax (175 BCP) existing entry															
carry case				I Chilvax (175 BCP)				cream				30 0				8 3			
roller and clip								68 0				18 9				4 1			
clips packet								9 9				2 8				1 4			
foam cascade								48 31 7				8 8				4 3			
								100 60 0				16 8				8 2			
Carter's (232 Carter)				Chilvoids (175 BCP)				lozenges				32 18 4				5 1			
bone meal				Chloromycetin (938 PD)†T5				veterinary—											
capsulettes				tincture with				gentian											
cleansing herbs				violet aerosols															
Glen				6 x 1oz				42 0ea				—				63 0			
herb beer extract				colourless				6 x 1oz				42 0ea				—			
3oz																			
Hiker corn				I Citruvit (232 Carter)				vitamin tablets				60 32 0				—			
salve				D Citruvite (232 Carter)				Clomid (838 MN)				tablets				30 100 0 ea			
Indian brandee																27 6ea			
Jeeling linctus				Coeur-Joie (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser)															
kidney remedy				Coeur Joie (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton)															
Oliglen malt extract				Cosmeet (175 BCP)												54 9			
and vegetable oil				Concordin (837M5D)															
1 lb				tablets 5 mgm				100 23 0ea				—				34 6			
2 lb				10 mgm				100 34 0ea				—				51 0			
Radiant composition				Copholcoids (1295 Wade)†DD1															
essence				pastilles				50gm 24 0				6 7				3 7			
8oz				Corvette (1534 Corvette)															
Skelton's influenza				shaving bowl															
mix				pottery				82 11				21 8				12 0			
1pt				refill				33 0				8 7½				4 10			
soya bean oil				shaving stick				29 6				7 8½				4 4			
1 gall				refill				21 0				5 6				3 1			
sun-flower seed oil				talcum powder				33 0				8 7½				4 10			
1pt				deodorant spray				40 6				10 7				5 11			
1 gall				Cosmedin (366 Dendron)															
vegetable cough				loz Nos. 1 and 2															
remover				Crookes (324 Crookes)															
worm seed syrup				ACTH/CMC subcutaneous															
2oz				or intramuscular †s4B															
				20 i.u./mil 5mils				18 0ea				—				27 0			
				40 i.u./mil 5mils				30 0ea				—				45 0			
Caron (1469 Caron) existing entry				Curraglen (232 Carter)															
Caron (1469 Caron)				cough mixture 3oz				18 0				4 11½				3 0			
cream cleansing				Dasco (395 D & 5L)															
foundation				foot exercise sandals															
face powder				style				N100 21 6				—				32 6			
m'selle peau fraiche				N200 27 6				—				—				42 0			
madame peau fine				D Degalan (1362 CZ) both products															
for men				D De-lac (116 Benton) existing entry															
lavandes				I De-lac (116 Benton)															
170				shampoo				14gm				20 4				5 7			
260								(3 doz.)				(3 doz.)				1 0			
400								4oz				22 0				6 0½			
Celect (11645SL) existing entry				Delexin (1303 Wander)															
Celect (11645SL)				expectorant				8oz 56 0				15 5				8 3½			
sanitary belts				1litre 204 0				56 1				30 2							
adjustable				Dencyl (113 Bencard)															
slimline				linctus				120mils 60 0				17 0				8 11			
sanitary towels				Dethlac (506 Gerhardt)															
18				aerosol				44 0				—				4 11			
san pants slim				Dethmor (506 Gerhardt)															
line				5 concentrate				4oz 40 0				—				5 0			
37				Di-Ademil (1176 Squibb)															
Centy (747 Leo) †s4B				tablets				100				—				—			
tablets with				Di-Ademil-K (1176 Squibb)															
reserpine				tablets				100				—				—			
25				Diovol (1441 Wallace)															
100				suspension				12oz 11 3ea				3 1ea				20 0			
500				tablets				50 7 9ea				2 1ea				13 9			
Cestra (1073 Robinson) existing entry				Distampin (378 Dist)															
Cestra (1073 Robinson)				injector Distaqueine															
face masks				suspension															
standard				Donnagel (1071 Robins)															
160				suspension				6oz 82 0				—				10 3			
(1 gross)				with neomycin †TS															
with Cellophane				6oz 17 8ea				—				—				26 6			
(1 gross)				D Dorothy Gray (385 DG)															
with slot for				lipstick				—				—				11 9			
Cellophane				refill				—				—				8 0			
192				Durex (774 LR)															
(1 gross)				Fetherlite teat				335 120 0				(1 gross)				5 0			
Chandau (116 Benton) existing entry				Durham Duplex (1526 DDR)															
Chandau (116 Benton)				home hair trimmer															
bubble bath sachets				blades (5)				700 53 9				14 9				7 6			
13				Eldermint (232 Carter)															
(3 doz.)				lung mixture				3oz 16 0				4 5				2 6			
Fabulous hair spray				life drops				1oz 18 0				4 11½				3 0			
4oz.				Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)															
68cc				men's hair spray				—				—				15 6			
30cc				Embrolin (488 Fyde)															
30cc				50gm 54 0				14 10				—							
refill																			
50cc																			
30cc																			
68cc																			
50cc																			
12oz																			
60 8																			
crystal clear 4oz																			
5oz																			
hand cream																			
50cc																			
100cc																			
hand and body cream																			
150cc																			
Mediterranean sun																			
spray																			
set																			
20cc																			
(2 doz.)																			
50cc																			
shampoos, lemon																			
cream, dandruff,																			
beer, coconut																			
cream, lanolin,																			

2910 38 11ea 10 8 3/4ea 70 6	Haliborange (34 A&H)	tablets 200 13 0ea — 19 6	Kempine (302 Chemo)	household	disinfectant 1gal 15 9ea — 21 0
2911 22 0ea 6 0 1/2ea 39 10	Hamaran (232 Carter)	cream with appli-	Kodak (711 Kodak)	roll films	Kodachrome-X 127,
1oz 27 9ea 7 7 1/2ea 50 3	cator 28 0 7 8 1/2 4 6	Instant hair set — 162 0	120, 620	828 59 0 16 0 7 4	6 4
18 46 8ea 12 10ea 84 7	Hawkins (584 Hawkins)	Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)	Ektachrome	high speed and	type B 120
30 70 0ea 19 3ea 126 11	Instant hair set — 162 0	Herbessence perfume	Ektachrome-X 127,	120, 620	828 59 0 16 0 7 4
60 116 8ea 32 1ea 211 6	Hermesetas (173 Britanol)	and bath oil — 33 0	120, 620	828-12	10 9ea 1 4ea 14 4
120 194 3ea 53 5ea 350 3	Honeyjels (175 BCP)	tablets 500	miniature film	Kodachrome-X	135 cassette
2931 30 7ea 8 5ea 55 5	vitamin sweets trial 8 7	4oz 20 0 3 4 2 5	135 cassette	(12 exp)	55 0 15 0 6 11
2934 20 10ea 5 9ea 37 9	8oz 39 0 6 5 4 7	Impact (1569 5AC)	(20 exp)	68 0 19 0 8 6	Kodapak
25 0ea 6 10 1/2ea 45 4	Impact (1569 5AC)	hair spray 6oz 24 0 6 6 3 6	(12 exp)	63 0 17 0 7 10	Ektachrome
2 1/2oz 18 4 5 1 2 7	Impress (1569 5AC)	8oz 29 0 7 9 4 3	135 cassette high	speed and type B	(20 exp)
36 18 4 5 1 2 7	Impulse (1569 5AC)	16oz 41 0 11 0 5 11	Ektachrome-X	135 cassette	(20 exp)
Cancan (1469 Caron)	fragrance aerosol 2 1/2oz 75 0 20 1 11 0	18oz 46 0 12 4 6 11	135-20	101 0 28 0 12 8	11 11ea 3 3ea 17 11
Cancan (1469 Caron)	Inco (1973 Robinson)	garments small 7 4ea 10ea 11 0	Kodachrome II	135-36	15 2ea 2 2ea 20 8
de toilette 60 18 0ea 4 11 1/2ea 32 7	garments med. 7 8ea 11ea 11 6	large 8 0ea 11ea 12 0	135-36	21 10ea 3 1ea 29 10	Kodachrome-X
120 27 9ea 7 7 1/2ea 50 3	Indibran (175 BCP)	Indian brandee 12 8 3 6 1 9	135-20	15 2ea 2 2ea 20 8	135-36
240 41 8ea 11 5 1/2ea 75 6	Infonutrol (68 AH)	Infurno (232 Carter)	Kodapak (20exp)	15 2ea 2 2ea 20 8	movie films (double
ume Caronette 30 7ea 8 5ea 55 5	Innox (654 Innox)	Living Peach	25ft spool	17 3ea 3 1ea 24 1	25ft magazine
15 46 8ea 12 10ea 84 7	cleansing cream	conditioning	for Bolex H8	21 1ea 4 0ea 29 6	camera 100ft
36 83 4ea 22 11ea 151 1	cream	vitamin beauty	Super 8	19 5ea 3 8ea 27 5	cartridge
40 83 4ea 22 11ea 151 1	mask	Intimate (1052 Revlon)	movie films (16mm	reversal)	Kodachrome II
60 126 11ea 34 11ea 230 1	Intimate (1052 Revlon)	Silk of Intimate 151 3 41 7 23 0	50ft spool	29 6ea 5 9ea 41 3	50ft magazine
28oz — — 6 0	Isovon (859 Moore)	metered spray 122 0 — —	100ft spool	35 0ea 7 2ea 48 11	50 6ea 9 9ea 69 9
35gm 16 6 4 6 1/2 2 9	Jackson's (662 EJ)	glucose barley sugar	sticks No. 10 8 6 1 3 1/2 1 2 1/2	1 6 1 6	D Koon (681 K)
59 0 16 3 8 9	Devon fruit 4oz 11 4 1 9 1 6	pastilles tangerine 4oz 11 4 1 9 1 6	pastilles	antiseptic throat 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	bronchial catarrh 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2
781 Lusty	antiseptic throat 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	bronchial catarrh 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	Creds 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	crystallised	blackcurrant 2oz 14 6 2 3 1/2 2 0 1/2
omin (1249 Trufood)	blackcurrant 2oz 14 6 2 3 1/2 2 0 1/2	catarrh 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	children's cough 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	Envoy 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	glycerine, lemon 2oz 14 6 2 3 1/2 2 0 1/2
mula 18 14oz 9 9ea — 13 0	night cough 1oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	lozenges	Brompton 2oz 15 0 — 1 10	C.S. peppermint 2oz 14 6 2 3 1/2 2 0 1/2	lime flavoured
mula 19 16oz 30 4ea — 40 6	lime flavoured	sulphur 2oz 10 0 2 6 1/2 1 6 1/2	sore throat 2oz 15 0 3 11 1/2 2 3 1/2	J'aime (Jacques Heim (1564 J&W)) existing entry	J'aime (755 LPJH)
on (1303 Wander) DDI	J'aime (755 LPJH)	eau de toilette 1oz 8 0ea 2 2 1/2ea 15 0	1 1/2oz 14 9ea 4 0 27 6	3 1/2oz 22 8ea 6 1 42 6	7 1/2oz 36 0ea 9 8 67 6
gh suppressant	diffuseur	4oz 36 0ea 5 8 67 6	2oz 28 0ea 5 5ea 37 6	4oz 20 0ea 10 9ea 75 0	1oz 64 6ea 17 4ea 120 0
6oz 42 0 — 5 3	perfume	4oz 20 0ea 5 5ea 37 6	4oz 28 0ea 7 6ea 52 6	1oz 40 0ea 10 9ea 75 0	1oz 64 6ea 17 4ea 120 0
litre 204 0 — 25 6	atomiser	4oz 36 6ea 9 10ea 68 6	4oz 22 8ea 6 2ea 42 6	4oz 33 5ea 11ea 6 6	4oz 5 8ea 1 7ea 10 6
lets 5mgm 100 43 10ea — 65 9	refill	4oz 22 8ea 6 2ea 42 6	4oz 33 5ea 11ea 6 6	4oz 5 8ea 1 7ea 10 6	4oz 5 8ea 1 7ea 10 6
color (16AGL)	Johnson's (672 Johnson)	nappy liners 100 75 0 — 9 0	Kannasyn (97 Bayer) T5	solution vials 5 150 0ea — —	Kapulast (681 K)
gative film N5	Kapulast (109 BCL)	first aid dressings	tin 3 2 — 6	waterproof tin 3 2 — 6	strip 3 0 — 5
5mm cassette	waterproof	2 6 — 4	Kemazoids (175 BCP)	20 20 0 8 2 6	
apid 20exp — — 8 6					
oll film 127, 120					
520 — — 7 4					
ersal film R5					
5mm cassette					
20exp — — 20 8					
36exp — — 29 10					
apid — — 17 0					
ne 16mm 100ft					
8mm double					
25ft — — 24 1					
(509 Gibbs)					
10 7 2 11 —					
itirice 17 9 4 10 1/2 —					
iride tooth-paste 26 6 7 3 —					
35 11 9 10 —					
othbrushes					
nghead 16 8 — —					
orthhead 14 0 — —					
nior 10 6 — —					
istle 27 4 — —					
te (514 Gillette)					
er shave — — 15 11					
ristocrat — — — —					
232 Carter					
erry slumber tea 18 6 5 1 3 0					
ansing herbs 14 6 4 0 2 4					
wing ointment 11 0 3 0 1 9					
al script 1/2oz 20 6 5 8 3 3					
emary hair tonic 4oz 17 0 4 8 2 9					
8 0 — 1 0					
13 0 — 1 8					
16 0 — 2 0					
atergreen rub 1oz 11 0 3 0 1 9					
o (232 Carter)					
ence 3oz 16 0 4 5 2 6					
6oz 24 0 6 7 4 0					
rgy (232 Carter)					
lets 50 18 6 5 1 3 0					
150 42 6 11 8 6 6					
la (232 Carter)					
apapilla cordial 4oz 18 9 3 1 2 9					
l (232 Carter)					
bing oils 3oz 19 0 5 3 3 0					
ona (232 Carter)					
od mixture 3oz 16 0 4 5 2 6					
6oz 24 0 6 7 4 6					
(30 CA&C)					
lubricant 62 0 17 0 9 0					
gon (413 Lilly)					
poule 10mgm dry					
owder with 10mls					
luent 45 0ea — 67 6					
el (1351 WLU)					
ective hand					
eam 13 9 3 9 1/2 2 1					
20 7 5 8 3 1					
ins (175 BCP)					
lets 28 10 10 3 0 1 7					
6 — — —					
(560 Halex)					
es brush sets					
army E658					
piece E695					

*Includes 3d. for container

Lenium (97 Bayer)										hair vanity										182 3										Pen 5																																																											
tube 1 1/2oz 33 0										9 0										4 10 1/2										—										—										—																																							
Lilia (761 Lilia-White)										sanitary towels										new disposable 12 19 9										—										2 0										—										—																													
Lincocin (1263 Upjohn) T5										syrup 250mgm/5mils										60mils 20 0ea										—										—										—										—																													
D 125mgm/5mils										L'Interdit (Givency (480FP))										2oz 15 6ea										4 3ea										29 0										—										—																													
I L'Interdit (1589 Givency)										eau de toilette										2oz 15 6ea										4 3ea										29 0										—										—																													
4oz 22 0ea										7 2ea										50 5										—										—										—																																							
8oz 44 6ea										12 3ea										83 3										—										—										—																																							
16oz 67 3ea										18 6ea										127 9										—										—										—																																							
atomiser										57 6ea										15 10ea										106 6										—										—																																							
refill										32 6ea										8 11ea										59 6										—										—																																							
perfume										1/2oz 19 0ea										5 3ea										35 6										—										—																																							
1/2oz 30 0ea										8 3ea										55 9										—										—																																																	
1/2oz 51 6ea										14 0ea										96 6										—										—																																																	
1oz 79 6ea										21 10ea										149 0										—										—																																																	
2oz 124 9ea										34 4ea										234 3										—										—																																																	
4oz 194 0ea										53 4ea										362 0										—										—																																																	
atomiser										38 0ea										10 5 1/2ea										71 0										—										—																																							
refill										23 6ea										6 5 1/2										44 9										—										—																																							
Loving Care (265 Clairol)										creme after rinse										sachet 4 6										1 2										8										—										—																													
Lyovac Edecrin (837 MSD)										injection vial										8 6ea										—										12 9										—										—																													
Macleans (105 BTD)										tooth-paste giant										46 7										12 10										6 3										—										—																													
D Mademoiselle Ricci (Nina Ricci (1402 Buser))										Mademoiselle Ricci (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton))										Babygift										33 4										9 2										4 11										—										—																			
I Maws (810 Maw)										Medilintex (1073 Robinson)										poultice dressing,										arm and leg, face										and neck										small 30 7										—										3 3																			
D Mel Rose (832 MCLL) existing entry										I Mel Rose (1069 R&5L)										skin tablets										6 3 1/2										1 9										1 0										—										—																			
I soap										9 6										—										1 3										—										—										—																													
Menformon (917 Organon) †s4B										tablets 5.0mgm										100 90 0ea										—										135 0										—										—																													
Milprem-200 (1441 Wallace) †s4B										tablets										60 10 9ea										3 0ea										19 2										—										—																													
D Milprem-400 (1441 Wallace) †s4B										tablets										60 15 0ea										4 2ea										26 8										—										—																													
I Mimospray (347 Dalmas)										Mimospray (1413 P&S)										Miss Disc (128 Biometica)										Cologne										67 7										18 1										10 0										—										—									
D deodorant spray										37 2										10 0										5 6										—										—										—																													
I hair spray										44 1										11 10										8 0										—										—										—																													
D talcum										30 5										8 2										4 6										—										—										—																													
Mister Smiths (1157 S)										after shave foam										3oz 32 3										8 10 1/2										4 9										—										—																													
D Misty (1587 RBP)										I Misty (1587 RFL)										Mobilat (1490 IAP5) ointment										Modicare (1261 Ucal)										1oz 11 0										—										1 6										—										—									
I Monseigneur de Givency (1589 Givency)										after shave lotion										4oz 11 9ea										3 3ea										21 6										—										—																													
D 8oz 20 6ea										5 8ea										38 0										—										—										—										—																													
eau de toilette										2oz 14 6ea										4 0ea										26 6										—										—																																							
4oz 23 6ea										6 5 1/2										44 3										—										—																																																	
8oz 42 0ea										11 6 1/2ea										79 3										—										—																																																	
16oz 60 0ea										16 6ea										114 0										—										—																																																	
32oz 85 0ea										23 4 1/2ea										156 3										—										—																																																	
atomiser										56 0ea										15 5ea										104 0										—										—																																							
I refill										31 6ea										8 8ea										58 6										—										—																																							
Monsieur Heim (755 LPJH)										after shave										4oz 17 6ea										4 9ea										32 6										—										—																													
D diffuseur										4oz 32 6ea										8 9 1/2ea										60 0										—										—																																							
I after shower talc										4oz 6 8ea										1 10ea										12 6										—										—																																							
D eau de toilette										4oz 18 6ea										5 0 1/2ea										35 0										—										—																																							
I 7oz 30 0ea										8 1ea										57 6										—										—																																																	
D diffuseur										4oz 37 6ea										10 1ea										70 0										—										—																																							
Morphy-Richards (863 MR) existing entry										Morphy-Richards (863 MR)										electric under blankets										Bedtime Bliss										single										—										80 9										—										—									
D double										—										—										114 3										—										—										—																													
Twilight Bliss										single										—										101 1										—										—										—																													
D double										—										—										134 7										—										—										—																													
Moonlight Bliss										single										—										114 3										—										—										—																													
D double										—										—										162 0										—										—										—																													
Midnight Bliss										single										—										129 6										—										—										—																													
D double										—										—										182 3										—										—										—																													
I dual										—										—										202 7										—										—										—																													
electric over blankets										Night Long Bliss										single										—										233 1										—										—																													
D double NBD										—										—										273 8										—										—										—																													
I NBDX										—										—										314 3										—										—										—																													
hairdryer										ensemble										—										80 9										—										—										—																													
D stand										—										—										134 7										—										—										—																													
I hair salon pack										—										—										9 7										—										—										—																													
hair salon pack										—										—										53 4										—										—										—																													
Mothereze (232 Carter)										tablets										40 18 9										5 2										3 3										—										—																													
D 120 38 0										10 5 1/2										6 0										—										—										—																																							
Movelat (1490 IAP5)										ointment										25gm 8 8ea										2 4ea										13 10										—										—																													
D 50gm 14 4ea										3 11ea										23 0										—										—										—																																							
I 125gm 29 6ea										8 2ea										47 7										—										—										—																																							
Muguet (1469 Caron)										eau de toilette										60 18 0ea										4 11 1/2ea										32 7										—										—																													
D 120 27 9ea										7 7 1/2ea										50 3										—										—										—																																							
I 240 41 8ea										11 5 1/2ea										75 6										—										—										—																																							
perfume Caronette										30 7ea										8 5ea										55 5										—										—																																							
D 15 46 8ea										12 10ea										84 7										—										—										—																																							
I 36 83 4ea										22 11ea										151 1										—										—										—																																							
D 40 83 4ea										22 11ea										151 1										—										—										—																																							
I 60 126 11ea										34 11ea										230 1										—										—										—																																							
Muguet du Bonheur (1469 Caron)										Narcisse Noir (1469 Caron) existing entry										eau de toilette										60 18 0ea										4 11 1/2ea										32 7										—										—																			
D 120 27 9ea										7 7 1/2ea										50 3										—										—										—																																							
I 240 41 8ea										11 5 1/2ea										75 6										—										—										—																																							
perfume Caronette										30 7ea										8 5ea										55 5										—										—																																							
D 15 46 8ea										12 10ea										84 7										—										—										—																																							
I 36 83 4ea										22 11ea										151 1										—										—										—																																							
D 40 83 4ea										22 11ea										151 1										—										—										—																																							
I 60 126 11ea										34 11ea										230 1										—										—										—																																							
Natulan (1074 Roche) †s4B										capsules 50mgm 50										21 4ea										—										32 0										—										—																													
D 250 92 0ea										—										—										138 0										—										—										—																													
Neoklenz (232 Carter)										nature cure										2oz 15 0										4 1 1/2										2 6										—										—																													
D tablets										40 12 6										3 5										2 0										—										—										—																													
I 100 22 0										6 0 1/2										3 6										—										—										—																																							
Nivea (1164 55L) existing entry										I Nivea (1164 55L)										creme										362 13 9										3 9										2 0 1/2										—										—																			
D 368 20 7										5 7										3 0 1/2										—										—										—										—																													
I 363 4 2										11 1										6 0										—										—										—										—																													
tube										364 14 4										3 10										2 1 1/2										—										—										—																													
family pack										370a 89 1										24 0										13 2 1/2										—										—										—																													
polythene jar										366 39 5										9 8										5 9										—										—										—																													
liquid										367 58 1										15 9										8 6										—										—										—																													
D 354 18 10										5 1										2 9 1/2										—										—										—																																							
I 355 33 7										9 3										5 1										—										—										—																																							
shaving cream tube										280 22 2										6 0										3 3 1/2										—										—										—																													
D soap										1103 8 1										2 3										1 1 1/2										—										—										—																													
I bath size										1104 12 7										3 5										1 8 1/2										—										—										—																													
5unfilta cream										348 24 0										6 6										3 6 1/2										—										—										—																													
sunmilk										390 36 9										9 8										5 4										—										—										—																													
suntan oil										continental										349 45 11										12 5										6 10 1/2										—										—																													
Nivemycin (147 Boots) T5										ointment										30gm 32 0										—										4 0										—										—																													
D Norlestrin (938 PD) †s4B										tablets										21 5 10ea										—										8 9										—										—																													
I 3 x 21 17 0ea										—										25 6										—										—										—										—																													
Norvic (1456 Denhams) existing entry										D Norvic (902 Norvic)										electric blankets										Carnation 60 x 30										—										—										112 2										—										—									
D 60 x 48										—										—										159 10										—										—										—										—																			
I Corona 60 x 28										—										—										116 8										—										—										—										—																			
D 60 x 48										—										—										161 10										—										—										—										—																			
I Dahlia 60 x 30										—										—										101 6										—										—										—										—																			
D 60 x 48										—										—										149 3										—										—										—										—																			
I Hyacinth 50 x 25										—										—										80 9										—										—										—										—																			
D 50 x 43										—										—										111 1										—										—										—										—																			
low voltage										60 x 30										—										232 7										—										—										—																													
D 60 x 48										—										—										316 11										—										—										—										—																			
I warming pads										18 x 12										—										85 3										—										—										—										—																			
Noxzema (1524 Chembro)										Noxzema (690 Keldon)										instant shave										54 4										14 7										7 9										—										—																			
D Nuit de Noel (1469 Caron)										I Nuit de Noel (1469 Caron)										eau de toilette										60 18 0ea										4 11 1/2ea										32 7										—										—																			
D 120 27 9ea										7 7 1/2ea										50 3										—										—										—										—																													
I 240 41 8ea										11 5 1/2ea										75 6										—										—										—										—																													
perfume Caronette										30 7ea										8 5ea										55 5										—										—										—																													
D 15 46 8ea										12 10ea										84 7										—										—										—										—																													
I 36 83 4ea										22 11ea										151 1										—										—										—										—																													
D 40 83 4ea										22 11ea										151 1										—										—										—										—																													
I 60 126 11ea										34 11ea										230 1										—										—										—										—																													
Nylax (175 BCP)										laxative tablets										50 16 6										4 7										2 4										—										—																													
Obesitol (232 Carter)										safflower seed oil										1/2pt 33 0										—										3 9										—										—																													
D 1pt 60 0										—										—										6 6										—										—										—																													
I 1 gall 31 0ea										—										—										42 6										—										—										—																													
Oilatum (1191 Stiefel)										bath oil										5oz 80 0										22 0										11 10										—										—																													
D Oliglen (232 Carter)										1 lb 40 0										—										4 6										—										—										—																													
I 2 lb 72 0										—										—										8 0										—										—										—																													
Olympus (1017 Pullin) existing entry										D Olympus (1343 DW)										cameras										35 LE										—										990 0										—										—																			
D case										—										—										—</																																																											

[illegible]

tube and washer	18 0	—	2 0	slippery elm food	1lb 47 2	—	5 0	Windsor (1070 Windsor)			
tube washer only	8 0	—	11	2lb 84 0	—	8 9	8 9	skin perfume 1223	46 3	12 4	
Sparkloids (183 BOC)				Throaties (64 AW) existing entry				Woodhue (1444 Faberge)			
tablets	20 0	6 0	2 10	Throaties (64 AW)				Woodhue (1587 RFL)			
Spotkleen (1401 Linton)	—	—	1 11	pastilles original,				Wyness (1338 W & S) existing entry			
Sulpenin V (34 A & H) ts4B				blackcurrant, lemon				Wyness (1338 W & S)			
tablets	10 39 0	—	4 10½	honey & menthol	4 4	1 1½	7 1	essences	15 3	2 6	
Super Plenamins (1053 Rexall)	100 19 0ea	—	28 6	original only 3oz	11 6	3 0½	1 6½	Yaxa (366 Dendron)			
30 82 0	—	9 9		Tigress (1444 Faberge)				body powder			
60 146 0	—	17 6		Tigress (1587 RFL)				Zebрина (681 K)			
Sustac (972 Pharmax) †				Tinaderm (518 Glaxo)				Zebрина (109 BCL)			
tablets 2.6mgm	30 104 2	—	11 7	cream 15gm	45 0	—	3 9	hair lacquer sachet	3 7	1 0	
250 66 7ea	—	88 9		powder 50gm	54 0	—	6 0	shampoo sachet	3 7	1 0	
6.4mgm	30 127 3	—	14 2	Topnote (1157S)				Zephirin (175 BCP)			
250 82 0ea	—	109 4		hair set bottle	24 0	6 7	3 6	sachets	6 15 9	4 4	
I Swan Lake (462 Field)				D Topsy (681 K)				12 29 1	8 0		
bath cubes (6)	17 4	4 6	2 6	I Topsy (109 BCL)							
Synacthen (262 CIBA) ts4B				baby cream cin loz	8 6	2 4	1 3				
ampoules	6 70 0ea	—	105 0	children's aspirin	40 8 6	2 4	1 3				
D Tabac Blond (1469 Caron)				Tova (179 BDH) ts4B							
Tabac Blond (1469 Caron)				cream 3x21	38 8ea	—	—				
eau de toilette	60 18 0ea	4 11½ea	32 7	Travla (761 Lilia-White)							
120 27 9ea	—	7 7½ea	50 3	sanitary towels	33 4	—	3½				
240 41 8ea	—	11 5½ea	75 6	(1 gross)	32 2	—	3½				
perfume Coronette	30 7ea	8 5ea	55 5	(1 gross)	32 2	—	3½				
15 46 8ea	—	12 10ea	84 7	Trevintix (971 PSMB) ts4B							
36 83 4ea	—	22 11ea	151 1	powder 2gm	8 6ea	—	12 9				
40 83 4ea	—	22 11ea	151 1	tablets 125mgm	100 63 4ea	—	95 0				
60 126 11ea	—	34 11ea	230 1	500 270 0ea	—	405 0					
I Tabac Original (961 EGP)				D Triogesic (1303 Wander) existing entry							
after shave lotion				I Triogesic (1303 Wander) ts7							
305cc	—	—	37 6	elixir	8oz 70 0	—	8 9				
deodorant spray				20oz 148 0	—	18 6					
84gm	—	—	15 0	tablets	30 42 0	—	5 3				
147gm	—	—	22 0	Ultrapen (583 HP) TS							
eau de Cologne				syrup '125' 60mls	10 6ea	—	15 9				
305cc	—	—	41 6	Ventos (232 Carter)	20 6	5 8	3 3				
96gm	—	—	9 3	Victor (1333 Wigmore)							
hair tonic lotion				bath foam 100gm	—	—	9 6				
only or dry	90cc	—	11 3	270gm	—	—	25 0				
163cc	—	—	18 0	D View-Master (1279 VM)							
soap bath size				I View Master (1106 SPP)							
velour box (3)				album	12110 5 0ea	—	7 6				
Tabu (350 Dana)				12120 9 8ea	—	14 6					
mist fragrance 80cc	72 3ea	19 4ea	130 0	camera colour stereo	16210 352 10ea	86 0ea	674 0				
Teak (1131 Shulton)				case	16290 37 4ea	8 3ea	64 3				
after shave	110 0	29 6	16 9	film cutter	16320 82 0ea	—	123 0				
163 9	43 11	24 10		film insert	16410 1 4ea	—	2 0				
Cologne	123 3	33 1	18 9	library box	12210 13 3ea	—	19 11				
183 6	49 2	27 11		picture reels							
Tender Touch (672 Johnson)				single	10100 2 8ea	—	4 0				
cosmetic pleats	10 0	—	1 3	3-reel	10200 8 0ea	—	12 0				
puffs	50 12 0	—	1 6	projector							
100 22 8	—	2 10		standard	14225 79 8ea	—	119 6				
coloured	50 14 0	—	1 9	de luxe	14356 136 3ea	—	227 0				
wool roll	2oz 8 6	—	1 0	stereomatic	500	—	2300 0				
4oz 14 6	—	1 9		16648 IS33	4ea	—	26 6				
16oz 32 6	—	3 9		11130 17 8ea	—	26 6					
Tetrex-F (171 BLL) TS				16110 9 8ea	—	14 6					
capsules	16 18 11ea	—	28 4½	39120 15 0ea	—	20 0					
100 114 0ea	—	171 0		viewer stereo							
S00 554 0ea	—	831 0		"C"	11110 9 8ea	—	14 6				
That Man (1052 Revlon)				"F"	11220 21 8ea	—	32 6				
after shave treat-				"D"	11320 66 8ea	—	100 0				
ment cream	198 3	54 6	30 3	Walt Disney							
Theo-Nar (912 O)				theatre	18125 79 4ea	—	119 0				
tablets	50 26 3ea	—	—	Vinolia (S09 Gibbs)							
D Theviline (1077 Rona) ampoules & tablets				baby soap	9 1	2 6	—				
Therm-O-Lin (232 Carter)				I Voodoo (1164 SSL)							
3oz 22 0	6 0½	3 6		shampoo	6 0	1 8	10½				
Therm-O-Rub (232 Carter)				D White Cross (681 K)							
28gm 11 0	3 0	1 9		I White Cross (109 BCL)							
2oz	—	—		cough mixture 2oz	14 3	3 11	2 0				
D Therm-o-Wool (232 Carter)				D Wilkinson (1339 Wilkinson)							
small	15 0	4 1½	2 4	Super Sword Edge							
large	25 0	6 10½	3 10	blades	5 101 2	27 10	3 7				
D Thompson's (992 P&C) existing entry				(50 pkts)	(50 pkts)						
I Thompson's (992 P&C)											
dandelion coffee											
½lb 47 2	—	—	5 0								
1lb 84 0	—	—	8 9								
essence	4oz 21 0	—	2 6								
8oz 38 0	—	—	4 6								

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

30 CA & C=Charles Alexander & Co., Ltd., House, Molesey Avenue, West Molesey, Molesey 4461.

109 BCL=Bellair Cosmetics, Ltd., Boardman Oldham, Lancs. Main 3045.

128 Biometica=Biometica, Ltd., Barnet By-Park Wood, Herts. Elstree 3145.

227 Erba=Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 18 Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.1. 01-799-2876.

229 Carmen=Carmen Curler Co., Ltd., 9 Street, London, W.1. Hunter 5131.

141 Blyton=Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd., Crown Works, Ramsgate Street, Salford, 7, Lancs. B 9848.

395 D & SL=Dunkelman & Son, Ltd., Des Northants. Desborough 244.

584 Hawkins=L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., Dr Hastings, Sussex, Hastings 28181.

617 Holloway=E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Olding, Hatfield, Herts. Hatfield 2333.

678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.

755 LPJH=Les Parfums Jacques Heim, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. City 1.

845 GM=Gordon Miller, Ltd., 272 London Wallingford, Surrey. Franklin 1303.

863 MR=Morphy-Richards (Cray), Ltd., Cray, Orpington, Kent. Orpington 2700.

902 Norvic=Norvic Dispersion, Ward Brook Ltd., Fassetts Road, Loudwater, Bucks. High W 26233.

947 Pedelene=Pedelene Preparations (195) Box 293, 10 Anne Place, Bradford, Yorks. 31738.

975 PD5=Phils Drug Stores (Wholesale), Gayford Road, London, W.12. Shepherds Bush 1001 Prentif=Prentif (Surgical), Ltd., 16 Dalston Road, E.8. Clissold 8312.

1020 QF=Qualcast/Fleetway, Ltd., Charlton London, N.9. Howard 5051.

1069 R & SL=Roberts & Sheppey, Ltd., S Aylesbury, Bucks. Stone 232.

1106 SPP=Sawyer's Photographic Products Ltd., 141 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.1. 945S.

1317 Westberry=Westberry (Brixham) Ltd., Park Road, Brixham, S. Devon. Brixham 3706.

1401 Linton=G. H. Linton & Co., Ltd., 4 Herbet Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Boxmoor 3879.

1465 DDP=Dr. D's Products, Ltd., 61 Kirkland Clayhall, Ilford, Essex. Crescent 4606.

1587 RFL=Rayette-Faberge, Ltd., 457 E Avenue, Slough, Bucks.

1588 HG=Henning Glahn, Ltd., 28 Avon Estate, London, W.14. Empress 5141.

1589 Givenchy=Parfums Givenchy, Ltd., 43 Road, London, N.1. Canonbury 6601.

1590 Setatome=Setatome, Ltd., 443 Victoria Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. 01405-223

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/ 4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

D Aldis (1017 Pullin) existing entry	10cm f/2.9 lens	—	—	330 0	30cm f/5.7 lens	—	—	
I Aldis (1017 Pullin)	5cm f/3 lens	—	—	320 6	Super Six 1000 with	—	—	
slide projectors	Q1 24 with	—	—	—	15cm f/2.8 lens	—	—	
SPI50 with	8.5cm f/2.5 lens	—	—	470 0	10cm f/2.8 lens	—	—	
8.5cm f/2.5 lens	10cm f/2.9 lens	—	—	510 0	20cm f/3.8 lens	—	—	
10cm f/2.9 lens	5cm f/3 lens	—	—	500 6	25cm f/4.7 lens	—	—	
SN12 with	MINI with	—	—	390 0	30cm f/5.7 lens	—	—	
8.5cm f/2.5 lens	f/3.5 lens	—	—	—	XTS30 with	—	—	
10cm f/2.9 lens	Super Six 300 with	—	—	620 0	8.5cm f/2.5 lens	—	—	
PEN with	15cm f/2.8 lens	—	—	530 0	XTS60 with	—	—	
5cm f/3 lens	10cm f/2.8 lens	—	—	650 0	8.5cm f/2.5 lens	—	—	
TK300 with	20cm f/3.8 lens	—	—	685 0	screens	—	—	
8.5cm f/2.5 lens	25cm f/4.7 lens	—	—	—	Square 40	—	—	

40 Allinson—Allinson, Ltd., 210 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. Advance 5436.
170 8PC—Bristol Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 11 Holywell Lane, London, E.C.2. Shoreditch 6922.
1055 RH—Richard Henry, London & Rome, Ltd., Collingwood House, Mercers Road, London, N.19. Archway 4664.
1551 PRM—Parfums Revillon-Millot, Ltd., 15 Ganton Street, London, W.1. Regent 9511.

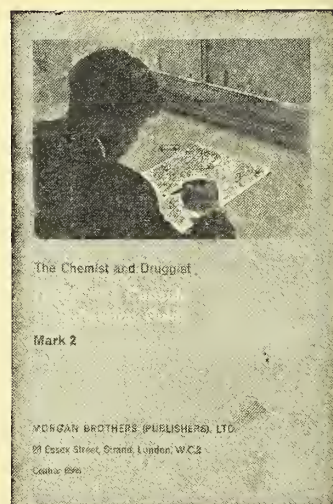


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